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'IMPORTANT' PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE URGES TALKS

LD012320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2105 GMT 1 Sep 81

["Full text" of an "important" editorial article published in Moscow PRAVDA 2 September: "Unflinching Allegiance to the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] Half a year has passed since the 26th CPSU Congress, which advanced a series of major foreign policy initiatives -- a peace program for the eighties. The specific proposals set out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report were directed at settling the most acute international problems in the interests of general peace and the security of peoples. The Soviet initiatives cover a broad range of questions -- measures to limit and reduce nuclear missile and conventional arms, to eliminate and prevent crises and conflict situations in various parts of the world and problems of the stabilization and deepening of detente and the development of peaceful cooperation of states of all continents. The Soviet Communists' forum expressed the readiness of the USSR to hold talks on all topical international questions and to react with understanding to all constructive proposals of other countries. The new initiatives of the USSR are in the interests of the Soviet people, the peoples of other socialist countries and the whole of mankind.

The foreign political program of the 26th CPSU Congress has become an important factor of contemporary international life and has a favorable influence on the development of events in the stormy 1980's. This is particularly important in conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation caused by the reactionary imperialist forces, with the aggressive circles of the United States at their head, at the end of the 1970's and start of the 1980's.

Without the implementation of the foreign political program of the 26th CPSU Congress the world situation would be even more complicated and explosive. The new series of Soviet initiatives determines the pivotal themes on the agenda of international public and political circles of various countries. In approving the USSR's initiatives, people of good will throughout the world see in their implementation the direct route to the elimination of the danger of war and to a calmer, peaceful future.

The foreign political ideas of the 26th congress are continuing to do their good work in preparing the soil for productive talks on urgent problems. Our party and the Soviet state have unleashed consistent and persistent work to implement the peace program for the 1980's. In the course of this work, its propositions are being creatively developed and complimented by major new initiatives.

The fraternal socialist countries are undertaking detailed participation in the efforts to implement this program. They regard it as the general platform of actions for our whole community.

As a result of the constant cooperation between the socialist countries, the principled unity of views on major international problems has been consolidated. The leadership of our parties has deep mutual understanding, trust and harmony.

In the present-day world situation the results of the meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal countries which took place in July-August this year in the Crimea are of great importance. Implementation of agreements reached there will promote the successful development of the socialist countries and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of our community. The necessary coordination of the fraternal countries' foreign policy was carried out and this will undoubtedly help the progress of their peace initiatives.

The Crimean meetings were yet another convincing confirmation of the unshakable devotion of the socialist countries to the cause of protecting peace and the right of peoples to free independent development.

The special attention which their members paid to strengthening the unity of fraternal parties and states is legitimate. Its primary importance is obvious under conditions of increasingly intensified political and economic pressure by the imperialist states on our community.

This is distinctly evident from the example of events in Poland. During L.I. Brezhnev's talks with S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and W. Jaruzelski, Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense of the Polish People's Republic, attempts at interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries and subversive activities of hostile forces in Poland were firmly condemned. External and internal enemies of socialism in the Polish People's Republic are not using anti-Sovietism as a weapon fortuitously. They are planning on creating a gulf between People's Poland and the Soviet Union and its other reliable friends and allies and thus to undermine the bases of peaceful, secure development of the independent Polish state. Imperialist reaction, in league with Beijing is trying to turn Poland into a source of additional international tension.

Any attempts at undermining the close ties linking the fraternal countries will be firmly rebuffed--this was stressed with great emphasis in the talks between Comrade Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal socialist states.

In the last 6 months not one of the 26th CPSU Congress proposals for multilateral discussion has lost any of their significance. On the contrary, their topicality is increasing.

The international situation over the last few months has continued to become more complicated. The imperialist powers, above all the United States, are persistently trying to stem the world revolutionary process and to turn back the march of history. Washington is ever more open in its announcements of its imperialist ambitions. Although the foreign policy aims of the Reagan administration, which has been in power for over 7 months, have obivously not yet been formulated in detail, the general nature of its course does not give rise to any doubt.

Inflating the slanderous myth about the "Soviet military theater," the Washington strategists are striving to create under their leadership a certain world-wide antisocialist coalition and they are feverishly whipping up the arms race with the aim of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies. The military-industrial complex and inveterate militarists are giving the green light to the production of qualitatively new, even more destructive offensive nuclear-missile systems and other arms. They are forcing through the NATO plans for deploying new American medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe; they are starting production of the neutron weapon; and they are inflating military budgets, intending to spend $1.5 trillion on military aims in the next 5 years. At the same time the U.S. imperialists are trying to revert to the role of world policemen, having initiated under a false pretext a struggle against "international terrorism" and a crusade against the national liberation movements.

In Africa, Asia and Latin America, Washington is systematically organizing--sometimes directly, sometimes through its henchmen--military provocations and underhand subversive actions against independent progressive states not inclined to subordinate themselves to American dictate.

Detente, of course, is poorly suited for carrying out such an open, aggressive, militaristic course. Therefore, Washington is deliberately aggravating the international situation. It is trying to inflame crisis situations in the Near East, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia, Africa, the Caribbean basin and other regions. Together with Beijing, the United States is waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan and is impudently interfering in the internal affairs of other states. Attempts are being undertaken to expand existing aggressive groups such as NATO and to form new military alliances. The Washington-Beijing partnership, which is acting as an accomplice of American imperialism, is acquiring an increasingly sinister nature.

All this led to a slowing down of the process of detente, a worsening of the political climate and a growth of the danger of war.

A careful, detailed analysis of the worsening international situation formed an important part of the work at the Crimean meetings. In the Soviet leader's talks wtih G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP; and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the development of the situation on the European Continent was carefully discussed.

The Washington strategists are allocating to West Europe the role of the most probable theater for carrying out nuclear war. It is in Europe that they intend to first break the approximate military parity between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

NATO's aggressive plots already disturb not only professional politicians, but all people who think about tomorrow, about their children's future. In a number of West European countries the active mass antimissile movement which unites people from various strata of the population is expanding.

A growing number of Europeans oppose Washington's plans for deploying medium-range missiles, plans which are tantamount to suicide, and protest against the decisions of the U.S. administration to produce neutron weapons. They resolutely demand that a start be made to talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. Washington's blocking of all talks which to some extent or other concern questions of disarmament, and the regular statements by U.S. President R. Reagan and other leaders of the Washington administration that SALT II is unacceptable to them, meet with condemnation from the broad public of the West European countries. There is growing understanding there that Washington's imperial ambitions contradict the basic and vital interests of other states, including the allies of the United States. Europe, which was the cradle of detente, is capable even now of giving a stimulus to the reduction of tension and of playing an initiatory role in calming the world's political climate.

In this connection understandable interest is aroused by the progress of the Madrid meeting, at which the United States and its supporters have until now hindered the adoption of positive decisions. The Soviet Union and other socialist states are doing everything to overcome the obstacles to its successful conclusion. At the meeting of L.I. Brezhnev with N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the hope was expressed that countries which signed the Final Act of the Helsinki meeting will do everything to ensure that with the resumption of the work of the Madrid meeting an agreement would be reached on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and on ensuring the acceptability of the process begun in the capital of Finland.

West European countries are being subjected to blatant, unceremonious pressure from the Washington leaders, who are foisting the arms race upon them, and who are striving to introduce tension into their relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. It is all the more remarkable that despite such pressure some of these countries speak quite definitely in favor of activating contacts in all spheres and for continuing dialogue. Regular correspondence is carried out on the highest level in which topical international problems are discussed. Only recently the foreign ministers of Belgium, Britain and the FRG, as well as W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, have visited Moscow. A visit by L.I. Brezhnev to Bonn at the end of the year has been agreed.

A number of West European eminent statesmen and politicians are publicly dissociating themselves from the dangerous plans to produce and deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles and neutron weapons.

For example, G.H. Brundtland, the Norwegian prime minister, states: "Our position is quite clear. We are against production and against deployment of neutron weapons." A.Jorgensen, Danish prime minister said: "Although Denmark is a member of NATO it refuses to deploy nuclear weapons on its territory."

With all the danger to the cause of peace which Washington's plans carry with them, their basis is rotten: They contradict the vital interests of the peoples and are constructed without regard for the real relationship of forces in the world.

The policies of the imperialist circles of the West of exacerbating the international situation are counterposed by the socialist community's clear and consistent course aimed at strengthening peace, curbing and ending the arms race, a just settlement of crisis situations and solving disputed problems at the conference table. They consider that relations between states with different social systems must be constructed, all the more so in the nuclear age, on the principles of peaceful coexistence, which presupposes a lowering of the level of military confrontation, constant constructive dialogue and the development of mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation.

The peace program for the eighties defines just such a policy, fully supported by the fraternal countries. The results of the Crimea meetings convincingly confirm the correctness of the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, its friends and allies.

In the Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "The pivotal direction of the foreign policy activity of the party and state was and remains the struggle to lessen the threat of war and to slow down the arms race. This task has now acquired special significance and urgency."

The course of events continuously confirms its vital topicality and this was stated at the Crimea meetings. In present-day conditions the key to peace is in reversing the arms race and in gradual disarmament, it was noted at the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The proposals put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress directed toward implementing military detente are especially relevant for strengthening European security, now threatened by the NATO militarists. The thirst of the peoples and many governments of West Europe for the continuation of the beneficial process of political detente has shown through eloquently in recent months. Even the most diehard Atlantic figures cannot deny this trend. Now there are few who doubt that the successful development of political detente insistently demands its being complemented by military detente. However, mere understanding of this truth is not enough. Urgent practical actions are necessary in the interest of strengthening the security of all countries of the continent.

Therefore, despite the obstruction of NATO circles, the proposals and initiatives contained in the peace program for the eighties are being continually more firmly endorsed on the agenda of international life as issues of primary importance and urgency. Such, for example, is the Soviet proposal on the further spread of confidence measures in the military field and the zones of application of such measures. The USSR is showing good will in agreeing to spread them throughout the European part of our country on condition that there is a corresponding spread of the zone of confidence measures from the Western states.

It is logical to expect a responsive step from the West. If it is not now ready to give a concrete reply, it could be given later, for example, at the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Implementation of the USSR's proposal to establish a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles by NATO countries and the USSR would help stop the arms race. However, many of the strategists across the ocean and some of their partners heap doubts and abuse on this proposal.

The Soviet Union's good will and realism are obvious for all far-sighted people. Our country is ready to cease deploying its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR on the day when talks start on the essence of the matter, if that the United States states that it also will not increase its mesium-range nclear weapons in Europe during the talks. We are ready, even tomorrow, to sit at the conference table and reach agreement on limiting and considerably reducing such weapons. The constructiveness of the Soviet position is extremely clear. However, the Western states to this day have been unable to draft a positive proposal on the given question. Meanwhile, the task of halting the increase in nuclear weapons on European soil is becoming increasingly urgent. Anyone who really cherishes European security cannot ignore the important Soviet initiative.

It is the conviction of the participants in the Crimea meetings that the lessening of tension could well be served by the creation of non-nuclear zones in certain areas of Europe, including the Balkans and northern Europe. The Mediterranean states reacted with interest to the Soviet proposal on strengthening security in this important region.

The appeal of the 26th CPSU Congress for restraint in the sphere of strategic weapons and for a continuation of negotiations on their limitation is acquiring increasing attractiveness among public and political circles of various countries. Those who are deaf to this appeal--who, like the U.S. administration, are blocking negotiations--what can they offer the peoples? Only a worsening of the burden of military spending, guns and missiles instead of butter, a stockpiling of explosive material, an enhancement of the risk of a thermonuclear catastrophe and, consequently, a life of constant fear.

There is only one rational alternative to the militarist bacchanalia--mutually acceptable agreement on maintaining the balance of forces achieved and reducing its level, as proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The voice of reason sounding out from Crimea and calling insistently for businesslike, serious talks on the limitation of nuclear and conventional weapons was heard on many meridians. At the talks already held on these issues a firm set of constructive ideas has already been accumulated. It is important, while losing nothing of value, to move further, seeking practical agreements which would lead to a lowering of the military confrontation of the two sides.

The immediate continuation of the SALT process on the basis of equality and equivalent security is exceptionally topical. The Soviet Union does not intend to forego all the positive results of many years of effort in drafting SALT II.

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the danger of hotbeds of military conflict which arise in various areas of the world and frequently threaten to grow into major conflagrations. To snuff them out is not an easy matter. How much easier it would be to take preventive measures to prevent the appearance of such hotbeds. This idea, expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev from the congress rostrum has been confirmed by events in recent months. The unbridled terrorism of the Israeli aggressors, the gendarme actions of U.S. imperialism which is waving the big stick over young independent states, and Washington and Beijing's provocations in Asia sharply worsen international tension.

At the Crimea meetings it was pointed out with reason that such alarming events once again acutely raise the question of the elimination and prevention of explosive situations. For example, the proposal made at the 26th CPSU Congress on convening an international conference for an all-embracing and just Near-Eastern settlement is becoming increasing urgent.

The fraternal states are concerned about the situation in Asia where Washington is considerably stepping up its aggressive policy, is urging Japan to rearm and is trying to arrange military-political cooperation between the United States and China.

At L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, it was noted that the Soviet proposal on the application of measures of trust in the Far East would be useful for strengthening the foundations of universal peace. The application of these measures is possible on collective bases with the participation of all interested sides. It is also possible on a bilateral basis.

The USSR approves Mongolia's proposal to conclude a convention on mutual nonagression and nonuse of force between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The socialist countries firmly support Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea which are meeting crude pressure from Washington and Beijing.

The participants in the Crimea meetings expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence, and firmly condemned all manifestations of the policy of imperialism and hegemonism.

They expressed themselves in favor of uniting the efforts of all states for solving global problems such as environmental protection, overcoming dangerous diseases and mastering the world's oceans.

Any complex international questions can and must be settled by means of talks--this conviction, precisely expressed at the forum of the Soviet communists, is shared by increasing numbers of people. The Crimea meetings confirmed the readiness of the socialist countries for dialogue and cooperation with all forces concerned by the present state of international affairs and which are striving to strengthen general security. Personal contacts between statesmen of countries with differing social systems are especially valuable and essential in today's world.

At the Crimea meetings the hope was expressed that the U.S. leaders will finally recognize the need for serious, businesslike talks on the basis of equality and equal security. The USSR offers the United States constructive talks and a search for mutually acceptable solutions to practically all major problems.

There is now no other reasonable means of solving disputes, however sharp or complicated they may be, other than talks. The message from the USSR Supreme Soviet with the "Appeal to Parliaments and Peoples of the World" to speak out firmly for talks with the aim of preventing a further round in the nuclear missile arms race--honest equal talks with no preconditions or attempts to dictate--was heard on all continents.

In the current complicated situation a circumspect and well-balanced attitude is necessay more than ever, as are, at the same time, bold, active efforts to radically clear the world's political climate. Such a principled and flexible approach to international affairs is shown by the Soviet Union and its allies.

The socialist states have at their disposal all that is necessary to protect their vital interests, and let no one be mistaken on this count: They will take in this regard the appropriate measures. At the same time they believe that the blessings of peace today are equally necessary for all countries and peoples. Peace is the common property of mankind and the primary condition for its existence. The defense and strengthening of peace must therefore be the common cause of all states.

At the Crimea meetings firm faith was expressed in the fact that in the struggle which has developed between the forces of peace and the forces of war--on the outcome of which in the final analysis depends the future of human civilization--the upper hand will be gained by the healthy natural principles that are inherent in the human race. Peoples wish for the consolidation of peace. This is their main concern. The will of peoples cannot be disregarded.

The fundamental, vital interests of the whole of mankind demand that the storm clouds of war be dispersed by joint efforts.

ACADEMICIAN CHAZOV ON DANGERS OF NUCLEAR WAR

PM281046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Acad Ye. Chazov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Presidium "Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War' Committee". "Defending Life on Earth"]

[Text] The world is experiencing a complex period in its history. Never before have man's future and life on earth itself been threatened by weapons of such destructive power. Averting the insanity of nuclear war--this appeal should be understandable to everyone, but it affects particularly closely the scientists and doctors who are entrusted with care for people's lives, who have a clear idea of what could happen on our world unless a new, headlong leap in the arms race is averted and obstacles are placed on the path of war preparations and the further stoking of international tension.

During World War II, which cost 50 million lives and left thousands and thousands of cities, villages and hamlets utterly demolished, various explosives with a total yield of about 5 megatons were used. Today, according to specialists' calculations, nuclear explosives with a yield 10,000 times greater have been accumulated in states' arsenals. It is not hard to imagine what would happen as a result of the outbreak of a nuclear war when, in the opinion of Western strategists, nuclear warheads with a total yield of about 20,000 megatons could be detonated over the Northern Hemisphere alone.

The policy of peace stems from the very essence of socialism--a society of creation. We have no social forces interested in war. In addition our people have a real idea of its horrors. It is natural that they warmly support the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Our thoughts are aimed at ensuring that the threat of war disappears forever from man's horizon and that sanity, the principles of good neighborliness and an understanding of the commonality of the destinies of the peoples inhabiting the world prevail.

However, there are influential forces in the West whose representatives casually "manipulate" the threat of nuclear war and even of preserving the biosphere under the conditions of a total nuclear catastrophe. Such talk is either cynical hypocrisy or a manifestation of the inability of those from whom it emanates to think sensibly. Only a madman or a highly irresponsible person could build his calaculations on gaining an advantage with the aid of nuclear weapons. How can one seriously count on a nuclear war being waged in accordance with rules agreed on in advance under which missiles would begin to explode only over certain targets, without hitting the population? Unfortunately there are people abroad who believe such assertions.

Whatever the motives of the unscrupulous politicians who brandish the nuclear bomb, the peoples should know the truth about the outcome of this aggressive militarist course. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called attempts to persuade people that nuclear war can be limited and to reconcile people to the idea of its permissibility outright deception. "Attempting to vanquish each other in the arms race and counting on victory in nuclear war," he said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is dangerous madness."

Bringing to the consciousness of all people the catastrophic results of a nuclear conflict and rousing them to struggle against that threat--that is what should unite the world's scientists and doctors. At the end of last year the idea was put forward of organizing an international movement of doctors for the prevention of nuclear war and its very first congress in the United States in March this year was attended by representatives of 11 countries. British doctors recently issued a warning about the danger of nuclear war at their conference in Brighton. West German doctors are gathering for a congress on the same subject in Hamburg. There is every reason to believe that representatives of over 40 countries will take part in the second international congress, which will take place in Britain in April 1982. Soviet doctors have formed a special "Doctors For the Prevention of Nuclear War" Committee under the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Presidium.

This activity by doctors is taking place in a number of countries under complex conditions. Their honest voice is causing irritation among circles specializing in stoking tension. Reporting on the frist international congress of doctors opposing nuclear war, the Boston GLOBE wrote: "Attempts are again being made to din into us that talking about the nuclear threat is tantamount to subversive activity. What is this--deliberate blindness with the desired intention of once again verifying our patriotic feelings?"

By mastering nuclear energy, science accomplished a feat which offers mankind untold opportunities to solve problems relating to the power industry, medicine and scientific and technical development. At the same time, nuclear energy--the two-faced Janus of modern times--is the basis of monstrous mass destruction weapons. In the twenties, long before the question of the practical use of atomic energy was resolved, the outstanding Soviet scholar Acad V.I. Vernadsky warned: "We are approaching a great revolution in the life of mankind which cannot be compared with anything it has experienced before. The time is not far off when man will have possession of atomic energy--a source of power which will enable us to use this power for good and not for self-destruction. Has he developed the skill to use the power which science will inevitably give him? Scientists must not turn a blind eye to the possible consequences of their scientific work and of the scientific process."

"Of supreme significance," Nobel Prize winner Niels Bohr, one of the founders of nuclear physics, wrote to Roosevelt and Churchill one year before the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, "is the fact that a weapon of unprecedented power is being created which will totally change the conditions of all wars. Unless some kind of agreement is concluded in time to control the use of the new active materials any temporary advantage, however large, can be transcended by the threat to human society." Unfortunately, people in the West fond of military adventures failed to heed the scientists' warnings and used the atom's energy as a means of destruction and political blackmail.

Some 36 years ago the United States dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It was a tragedy not only for Japan, but for mankind. It marked the beginning of a sad chapter in history--the history of the arms race, the threat of mankinds' destruction. According to the official version quoted by the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles, the nuclear bomb killed 75,000 of Hiroshima's population of 245,000. However, authoritative Japanese scientists who have made a comprehensive study of the problem regard these figures as too low. According to their figures, counting the military garrison, those on labor service and evacuees there were around 450,000 people in the city when the bomb dropped and 240,000 were killed. The effect of the strike was increased by the terrain. Hiroshima lies in a river delta bordered by mountains. But Nagasaki lies on the winding shores of a narrow inlet--there an explosion of the same force killed 70,000 people. Thus, the two U.S. bombs killed more than 300,000 people. But the register of victims is not closed. The children who came into contact with radiation are dying--a terrible reminder of the past and a grim warning for the future.

The current generation of nuclear weapons is many times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb. The "world doctors against nuclear war" congress cited calculations of the effects of exploding a 1-megaton bomb over a city with a population of 1 million. According to these calculations, 300,000 people would be killed outright by the blast, heat emission and radiation effects and around 400,000 people would be injured and burned and exposed to radiation. According to U.S. scientific data, a thremonuclear explosion over a city with a population of 3 million would kill 1 million people.

On account of local radioactive fallout, a 1-megaton bomb exploded at ground level would produce a horrendous level of radiation, causing radiation sickness and serious hereditary disorders. It would particularly affect the health of the next generation of children in view of nuclear radiation's genetic effects. Radiation sickness can be observed in people living within an area of around 10,000 square kilometers contaminated by the products of a nuclear explosion while the extent of the fatality zone can be as much as 4,000 square kilometers. It is clear that in a nuclear conflagration an enormous number of people would be killed outright and most of the survivors would be doomed to a lingering and painful death.

In areas attacked three-fourths of all housing would be destroyed, water and power supplies would be cut off and bacterial and viral flora would become more active. The body's defenses lowered, epidemics would break out, including unforeseen ones which could also spread to countries uninvolved in the nuclear conflict.

Moreover, the global fallout of radioactive products in the event of an all-out nuclear conflict in the northern hemisphere would spread beyond the countries in that hemisphere. At least one-third of it would reach the southern hemisphere.

It is hard to predict the changes which would occur in our ecology and climate and the other factors which make life on earth possible. Calculations cited at the congress show that as a result of an all-out nuclear conflict even if just one-fifth of existing nuclear stockpiles were to be exploded the discharge of nitrogenous oxides into the atmosphere could significantly disturb its ozone layer, which protects every living thing from the so-called hard components of ultraviolet radiation.

The more the peoples of the world come to appreciate the danger of nuclear war and its consequences the stronger is the desire among imperialist circles to accustom people to think of it as an inevitability veiled by talk of the supposed possibility of using a type of nuclear weapon which would not do "significant damage." Certain politicians and generals in the West are just promoting the neutron bomb--a sophisticated type of offensive thermonuclear weapon which, like the atomic bomb, is an instrument of mass destruction. This weapon's main destructive forces comes from neutron radiation causing radiation sickness and death in people. The other day U.S. President Reagan gave the order for the full-scale manufacture of neutron weapons. This inhuman act is a step closer to nuclear catastrophe.

The thesis of the defenders of neutron weapons that they are only intended for use against those taking part in hostilities and will not touch the civilian population is laughable. The peoples of the world, especially in those countries where they may be deployed, must know the truth. Even at a distance of 1,200 meters from the epicenter of the explosion of a 1-megaton neutron bomb, which corresponds to a damage area of 4.5 square kilometers, a field of absolutely lethal radiation will be formed and people over an area of 15 square kilometers will receive radiation doses which even if they do not immediately lead to the development of serious radiation damage will almost certainly produce radiation effects later in the form of malignant neoplasms and, in the case of their offspring, genetic disorders.

It is obvious that given the high population density in a number of countries and population centers' proximity to each other, the "invulnerability" of the civilian population when neutron weapons are used becomes a myth designed for the ignorant. Mention must also be made of the fact that the neutron weapon is not "clean" as far as radiation goes. Endowed with the property of making stable elements radioactive, neutrons will make the soil, food and objects, particularly metal structures, in the zone of operation of neutron radiation sources of gamma and beta radiation by activating the elements contained in them.

The doctors' congress issued a warning that medical aid in a nuclear conflict to the millions of seriously injured and burned people and those suffering from radiation sickness would be very limited since hospitals would be destroyed, stocks of blood and medical supplies would be impaired and transportation communications would be disrupted. In addition the catastrophe would not spare those to whom health and human lives are entrusted. Raising their voices against the nuclear danger, scientists, medical men and doctors believe that people should know what this lethal weapon conceals, that consequences await the peoples and countries if the nuclear trigger were pressed deliberately or even accidentially.

It is impossible to imagine a more terrible disease than world nuclear war. To protect the world's people, no effort must be spared on preventive work, no effort must be spared to create obstacles on the path of nuclear war. Nuclear weapons must be destroyed before they destroy people. There is only one way out of the prevailing dangerous situation--the immediate initiation of honest, equal, effective negotiations. It is precisely this which our country proposes in putting forward specific measures to limit, reduce and ultimately destroy nuclear missile armaments. Man must and can attain this goal.

INCREASED ARMS SPENDING HURTS CAPITALIST ECONOMIES

PM011015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 81 p 4

[Doctor of Economic Sciences R. Faramazyan article under the rubric "Disarmament--the Imperative of Our Time": "A Pointless Waste of Mankind's Wealth"]

[Text] Bellicose militarist circles, headed by American imperialism, have launched an arms race on an unprecedented scale. "The well-known NATO decision on the production and deployment of American medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Western Europe, the inflation of the military budgets of the United States and its partners, the decision adopted by the Reagan administration on the production of neutron weapons, constant attempts to maintain the pitch of crisis situations, attempts to interfere in other states' internal affairs--all these actions by the imperialists, creating a threat to the security of socialist states and many others, have caused a retarding of the detente process and exacerbated the international political climate in general," notes the CPSU Central Committee document devoted to the results of the 1981 Crimea meetings.

Military expenditure has reached an unprecedented scale in the West and a long-term trend toward increased appropriations for militarist purposes can be observed. Thus direct military spending by the NATO countries rose from $104 billion in 1970 to approximately $240 billion in 1980. Over the last 10 years this expenditure amounted to more than $1.6 trillion. In May 1978 the NATO Council session adopted a course of annually increasing the military expenditure of all the bloc's members by 3 percent in real terms. The U.S. military budget will increase even more rapidly in the coming years. It is evident from the 5-year plan for the development of the American Armed Forces for 1982-86 that during that period the real rate of increase in U.S. military expenditure is set at a level of 6-7 percent annually. In the next 5 years that country's total military expenditure will amount to approximately $1.5 trillion.

As is known, the production of modern armaments uses specially created enterprises, specialized, technologically advanced equipment and highly skilled engineers and technicians and manpower. At the same time the range of sectors, subsectors, firms, enterprises and organizations taking part in arms manufacture is being substantially extended. Under pressure from the military-industrial complex, militarization is penetrating the vast majority of spheres of the economy in the leading capitalist states. In those countries nearly all sectors of the economy are now involved directly or indirectly with the production of military goods, of which there are millions of different types. Another characteristic feature of the military economy of present-day capitalism is the broad development of interstate ties and various forms of "cooperation."

The arms race is closely associated with imperialism's utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. This leads to the creation of increasingly destructive types of weapons and weapons systems and each new generation is, as a rule, much more costly than its predecessor. In the United States and certain other NATO countries numerous, very costly programs for the creation of various nuclear missile and conventional arms systems are at the stage of development and implementation. According to American data at the start of 1981 the total cost of 47 programs for major weapons systems alone was estimated at more than $310 billion.

Although a large number of firms participate in the production of military products, a high level of monopolization is characteristic of military production. In the United States state military orders are fulfilled with the participation of more than 20,000 main contractors and 100,000 subcontractors. But the leading role in military production is played by major specialized corporations. A total of 100 such corporations account, on average, for about 70 percent of the total cost of primary military orders from the U.S. Defense Department and out of these, 25 major contractors account for approximately 50 percent, while the top 10 account for about 35 percent.

The biggest arms suppliers, which form the basis of the military-industrial complex, have an objective interest in systematically increasing military orders, which give them guaranteed sales of output, high profits and other privileges. It is not surprising that it is first and foremost the military-industrial complex which comes out against detente and seeks increased weapons production.

With a view to justifying the arms race, the apologists of militarism are devoting extensive propaganda, alongside the "Soviet military threat" myth, to the thesis that military expenditure allegedly stimulates economic development and helps to alleviate economic crises.

In reality military production has become a constant, heavy burden on the economy. It is a parasitical element in the economy, it depletes the internal resources of states embarking on the path of militarism and it restricts their potentials for further economic development. Military output adds nothing to a state's economic potential. It is lost from the sphere of social reproduction. Spending on its manufacture is, in the last analysis, one substantial factor in the growth of economic difficulties, inflation and the exacerbation of contradictions and disproportions in the capitalist states' economy.

Military preparations divert huge labor resources from productive activity. According to UN estimates, 60 million people are employed in this sphere worldwide and it is a question of the most highly skilled manpower. Tens of thousands of people participate directly or indirectly even in the production of individual major weapons systems. For instance, approximately 70,000 people are employed in the production of the American F-18 fighter, according to some estimates.

Manipulating figures on military employment, the supporters of the arms race try to prove that it helps to resolve unemployment. In fact, as special surveys show, the arms race directly and indirectly promotes the growth of mass unemployment. This is due to the fact that military expenditure creates fewer jobs than civilian forms of spending. Thus, according to American estimates, on average in 1970-74 45,000 jobs in industry or 58,000 jobs in state institutions could be created for every $1 billion allocated for military purposes, while for the same sum of nonmilitary spending, the corresponding figures were 59,000 or 88,000 jobs. Thus every $1 billion of military appropriations leads to the loss of 14,000 potential jobs in industry or 30,000 in state institutions.

The military sphere swallows up huge intellectual resources in society. The militarization of science retards scientific and technical progress in civilian sectors of the economy. It is noted in the American press that the loss of capital and brains from the civilian sector of the economy to the military sector is one important factor behind the reduction in labor productivity growth and the technical stagnation in such sectors of American industry as metallurgy, heavy machine building, shipbuilding and others.

Major production capacities, extensive areas of land and numerous buildings and installations are systematically used for nonproductive military purposes. Significant quantities of the most valuable types of raw materials, energy resources and other material resources are taken out of the civilian economy. For instance, in leading capitalist countries 5-10 percent of basic raw material resources are used for military purposes.

The lavish financing of the arms race promotes increased taxation, state budgetary deficits and increased currency and financial difficulties, and is one of the main reasons for the rapid development of inflation and increased cost of living in the West. Militarism also does considerable damage to the economic interests of many states because it does not allow them to enjoy to the full the advantages of the international division of labor, it disrupts normal economic ties in the world community and it creates artificial barriers in the path of the growth of mutually advantageous trade.

The full economic damage done by the arms race is not determined only by the scale of current military spending. It also incorporates the cost of the potential material and other benefits which could be produced if the manpower and material resources used in the military sphere were used for peaceful production purposes. These "lost opportunities" are associated with great economic losses and their scale is constantly increasing as military production grows.

The growing militarization entails serious socioeconomic consequences for the developing countries, many of which are being drawn increasingly into the arms race through imperialism's fault.

By swallowing up a considerable proportion of their already limited material and financial resources, it has become a serious obstacle in the way of industrialization and the attainment of economic, scientific and technical independence. The arms race is holding back those states' socioeconomic development and hindering the establishment of a new, just international economic order and the growth of aid from the economically developed countries.

In the capitalist world the large-scale diversion of resources into the arms race is severely affecting working people's living standards, distorting economic development and hindering the solution of a whole series of acute socioeconomic problems, including the global problems of backwardness, poverty, disease, illiteracy, hunger, the provision of energy resources and raw materials, and environmental conservation. Reagan's program for "improving the U.S. economy," which has acquired the force of law, makes provision, alongside a gigantic increase in the Pentagon budget, for a reduction in social expenditure of $131 billion over 5 years.

"Quite apart from the direct danger of nuclear disaster," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "the arms race is in itself a pointless waste of mankind's material and spiritual resources, which man so badly needs for combating hunger, disease and illiteracy and for resolving social, energy, raw material and economic problems."

The pivot of the USSR's foreign policy activity has been and remains the struggle to end the arms race and lessen the threat of war. The destinies of not only the present but future generations depend on the solution of this problem.

SEROV EXAMINES GROWING PEACE MOVEMENT IN FRG

LD31158 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 31 Aug 81

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug, TASS--Speaking on the second channel of West German television and touching upon the issue of a broad movement for peace gathering momentum in the FRG, the Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tried to create the impression that the mass movement was the result of the communists' activities. In saying that, he cited the fact that the German Communist Party supported the Krefeld appeal, urging the Government of the FRG to renounce the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany.

It is true that the German Communist Party does actively work for peace and for curbing the arms race. It is true that together with the German Peace Union and other political and mass organisations of the country it actively supported the Krefeld appeal. However, can one really account for a broad scope of the protest movement in West Germany against new nuclear missiles and against neutron weapons by referring to the activities of the communists alone? Can one really explain in such a way the fact that more than a million signatures have so far been collected under the Krefeld appeal?

Can one explain by the activities of the communists the wide-spread opposition within the Social Democratic Party itself to the NATO decision taken in Brussels on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe?

There is a different explanation for all the facts mentioned above: An increasing number of West German citizens is coming to realize the extent of danger coming from Washington's and NATO's militarist policies of intensifying the arms race and turning Europe into a potential theatre of a "limited" nuclear war. "Limited" for the Americans, as Washington hopes, but in no way for the Europeans. This mortal danger looms large both over the communists and all other citizens of West Germany. It is the realization of all this that accounts for their actions.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS RESULTS OF CRIMEA MEETINGS

PM011452 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 81 P 1

[Editorial: "Unity of Aims, Unity of Actions"]

[Text] In the course of building a new life the peoples of the socialist community countries have scaled many new heights. A great gain has been the relations which have become established between them--really just, equal, fraternal relations. Concern not only for your own interests, but also for your friends interests has become a characteristic feature of the brother peoples, who are welded together by their common communist convictions and goals.

The fraternal states' communist and workers' parties, displaying constant concern for strengthening international unity, devote unremitting attention to the development of all-round ties. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, it is very important that profound mutual understanding, trust and concord exist among the fraternal parties' leadership. On all the major problems of socioeconomic development and international policy, fundamental unity of views has become established among them. This is the result of their constant collaboration.

A major role in strengthening the socialist countries, ideological and political unity, developing their economic cooperation and coordinating their peace-loving foreign policy is played by the traditional Crimea meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of fraternal parties and socialist states. The participants in the Crimea meetings discuss in a comradely atmosphere the development of mutual relations and key problems of world politics and outline tasks for the future. Every such meeting yields something new and useful.

The other day the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the results of the meetings held in July-August 1981 in the Crimea between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of fraternal parties and states--Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the GDR, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Poland. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo wholly and fully approved Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's activity and the results of the talks he held and expressed gratitude to the leaders of fraternal parties and countries taking part in the talks. The results of the Crimea meetings were also highly assessed and fully approved in the leading organs of the other fraternal parties.

The Crimea meetings discussed the most important tasks of the socialist states' development. Agreements were reached whose implementation, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted, will certainly promote the successful development of the countries concerned and the strengthening of the socialist community's unity and cohesion.

As is known, the CPSU and the other fraternal parties are setting a course of making the eighties a period of intensive cooperation in production, science and technology among the socialist countries. And most of them have now set the task of intensification of the economy. This leads to a further steady growth in cooperation among the socialist states both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework.

That is why in the course of the Crimea meetings such great attention was devoted to the development of socialist economic integration and the deepening of the international socialist division of labor.

The socialist countries' development along an ascending line is not taking place without difficulties. People's Poland has recently come up against acute crisis phenomena. The foreign and internal enemies of socialism in Poland are striving to do everything possible to prevent the stabilization of the situation there and are counting on digging a ditch between Poland and the USSR and its other reliable friends and allies and undermining the foundations of the independent Polish state's peaceful development. Life demonstrates again and again how important it is for a communist party to be guided strictly by Leninist norms of party life, to strengthen its ties with the masses, to implement a realistic economic policy, to educate the working people in an internationalist spirit, to display revolutionary vigilance and to give a timely, resolute rebuff to antisocialist forces.

The working people of the socialist community countries are building socialism and communism in a complex international atmosphere. The actions of imperialist circles--above all American circles--are retarding the detente process, exacerbating the international climate and threatening the security of socialist and other states. The whipping up of tension in the world arena is regarded by the imperialists--with whose policy Beijing is aligning its own policy increasingly closely--as a means of pressuring the socialist countries and developing states. Particular danger is represented by the NATO decision on the production and deployment of American medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe, the fanning of the military budgets of the United States and its partners, the White House decision on the full-scale production of neutron weapons, attempts to maintain the pitch of crisis situations and the desire to interfere in other peoples' affairs.

The Crimea meetings resulted in the implementation of the necessary coordination of the socialist community countries' foreign policy. The fraternal socialist countries share the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. They counterpose to imperialism's line a clear, consistent course of strengthening peace, curbing and ending the arms race and ensuring the just settlement of crisis situations at the conference table.

The socialist community countries believe that to ensure lasting peace accords with the interests of all countries and all peoples. They reject the language of force or the threat of force. This is the principled, consistent line of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. At the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stressed, the socialist countries have everything they need to protect their vital interests, and will do everything necessary in this respect.

Soviet servicemen make an important contribution to the Crimea meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of fraternal parties and states, together with their brothers in arms--the servicemen of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries and the other socialist community states--they keep a vigilant eye on the imperialists' aggressive intrigues and watch reliably over the working people's great revolutionary gains.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ARMS RACE, DRA PROPOSAL, ANGOLA

PM021035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 81 p 4

[Pavel Demchenko's "International Review"]

[Text] This Must Not Be Repeated

In many countries the end of August and the beginning of September are traditionally marked by major antiwar demonstrations. The timing is no accident: It serves as a stern reminder of the tragic events which broke out in 1939. It was in the last days of summer in that year that fascist Germany completed its preparations for World War II and unleashed it by moving its tank columns on Poland. Mankind paid an incredibly heavy price for the defeat of fascism and Japanese militarism--it cost more than 50 million human lives and thousands of ravaged cities and villages. The memory of these sacrifices lives on today and moves people to vigilance and to the intensification of the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, which is once again pushing the world toward the brink of catastrophe.

Hot on the heels of the U.S. intention to deploy its new medium-range nuclear-missile facilities in Western Europe, the campaign developing in many countries to expose the intrigues of the enemies of peace received another stimulus in the form of President R. Reagan's decision to commence extensive production of those barbarous weapons--neutron bombs. By all appearances the American administration expected its actions to give rise to protests. That is apparently why it undertook a series of maneuvers to distract attention. It was announced, in particular, that the neutron bombs will only be kept on American soil and will act only as an instrument to "deter aggression."

However, not much time has passed and these assurances have begun to disperse like smoke. Events of the past week have confirmed yet again that the neutron bomb is intended above all for the European theater of hostilities. Like the strategic medium-range weapons--Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles--it is necessary to the Pentagon for the implementation of the doctrine of so-called "limited" nuclear war in Europe.

Washington is exerting pressure on its NATO allies in the attempt to enlist consent to the deployment of neutron bombs on their territory. It was from this viewpoint, for instance, that the foreign press commented on the talks held by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger in London. Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote that Weinberger's visit is interpreted as an attempt to "urge Britain to be the first to consent to the storage of neutron bombs on its territory." But as usual, people across the ocean are gambling particularly on West Germany.

Opposing tendencies have now clashed in that country probably to a greater extent than ever before since the war. An impressive antiwar movement, which has affected many strata of society, including the ruling Social Democratic Party of Germany and Free Democratic Party, has risen up in the path of those who ardently support "Atlantic solidarity" and the country's firm harnessing of the military alliance to American discipline. The participants in this movement, for all the diversity of the political movements they belong to, are united by their adherence to relaxation of international tension and cooperation with the socialist countries and by their protests against the arms race.

As the New York TIMES reported from Bonn, Chancellor H. Schmidt's statement to the effect that "under certain conditions" neutron warheads could be deployed on West German soil has "caused a new explosion of criticism of him even within his own party." This is indeed so. For instance, V. Piecyk, leader of the Young Socialists, has sharply condemned that stance.

Another plan which Washington has been pushing hard recently--the plan to extend NATO by means of bringing in Spain--is also meeting with considerable resistance.

It is opposed by the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers' Party and by broad circles of the Spanish public, who demand a nationwide referendum. The country is being subjected to severe pressure from outside, in which certain West European figures have also joined. Thus C. Cheysson, French minister of external relations, told the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS that the "interests of the North Atlantic alliance demand that Spain become a member of the organization."

Although Spain's present prime minister, L. Calvo-Sotelo, who champions the Atlanticist plans, is supported by A. Arregui, chairman of the Council of Armed Forces Chiefs of Staff, the struggle in Spain over entry into NATO will, in the opinion of AFP, be a tough one and its outcome is unknown.

However, something else is quite clear. Both NATO's nuclear missile "upgrading" and the expansion of the group through the inclusion of new members are factors undermining detente. By whipping up the international atmosphere imperialism is pushing mankind toward a dangerous brink. But it must not be forgotten that the path of criminal designs is barred by mighty peace-loving forces, above all the socialist community, whuch has as its disposal everything it needs to defend its own interests. These forces follow a consistent course toward strengthening peace, curbing and ending the arms race and ensuring the just resolution of crisis situations round the negotiating table.

As the CPSU Central Committee document on the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with leaders of the fraternal parties and states says, "The socialist countries believe that relations between states with different social systems must be based--the more so in the present nuclear age--on the principles of peaceful coexistence, which presupposes a reduction in the level of military confrontation, constant constructive dialogue and the development of mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation."

This peace-loving course has withstood the test of time. One of its most important results is the fact that Europe has now been living under peaceful skies for 36 years now, since the defeat of fascist Germany.

Kabul's Initiative

Great attention was caused in the foreign press by the statement published this week by the Government of Democratic Afghanistan concerning the normalization of the situation which has arisen around that country. Thus Paris's L'HUMANITE writes that observers assess the "series of proposals made by Babrak Karmal's government as a step forward in the cause of lessening tension in the region."

What is the meaning of these proposals?

Before answering this question let us recall that the crisis situation was created by the undeclared war which began against the democratic regime in Afghanistan soon after the victory of the April revolution there in 1978. Imperialist circles and local Muslim reaction set themselves the aim of overthrowing and drowning in blood the new authorities which have embarked on substantial social transformations striking at the feudal and tribal elite and which proclaimed a highly progressive foreign policy course. By the end of 1979 the situation had deteriorated so far that Afghanistan was forced to ask the Soviet Union to send into its territory a limited Soviet military contingent to defend it from outside aggression.

In the time which has elapsed since then considerable changes have taken place in the country. Among the most remarkable phenomena in domestic life is the creation of the National Fatherland Front, which unites under the PDPA's [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] leadership all mass organizations representing various strata of society. In the opinion of the country's state and party leadership the front will become an instrument of the true national rallying of the Afghan people and an instrument in the struggle to implement the aims of the April revolution.

However, despite the substantial change in the situation, the outside interference in Afghan affairs and the sending in of bandit groups, weapons, pamphlets and money (mainly from Pakistan and Iran) continue. The U.S. CIA and the special services of a number of Western and Islamic countries have even created special subunits aimed at helping Afghan counterrevolutionaries and at training saboteurs.

As long ago as May of last year the Afghan Government proposed normalization of relations with Pakistan and Iran. There has been no response to this step. Now Afghanistan has come up with another initiative which not only repeats the previous proposals but also contains new and important elements.

"We are urging our neighbors--Pakistan and Iran," Afghan Foreign Minister S.M. Dost said, "to stop interfering in our internal affairs and to sit down at the negotiating table to find a political solution to our differences."

Particular mention should be made of the flexible nature of the proposals. While perferring talks on a bilateral basis, that is, with each country separately, Kabul is nevertheless ready to hold three-sided talks. Nor does it object to the UN secretary general or his representative participating in the talks.

Another point is that the political settlement should incorporate reliable international guarantees of accords on the cessation and nonresumption in the future of armed or other interference in Afghan affairs. Without predetermining the full list of guarantor states, the Afghan Government believes that they should include the USSR and the United States and also other states acceptable to Afghanistan and its neighbors.

If agreements on the aforementioned questions were reached and Afghanistan were insured against all forms of outside interference then the reasons for its request to our country for the introduction of a limited Soviet contingent would cease to exist. Conditions would then arise for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan; the crisis situation in one area of southwest Asia, brought about by imperialism, would be eliminated. This would undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the overall international atmosphere.

Battles Raging Again

Throughout the week alarming reports have been coming in from the southern Africa and the Near East--two of the world critical regions where acute conflicts have been going on for many years, developing now and then into armed engagements.

On Monday the Angolan Government reported that after intensive bombardment of a number of cities and highways South African forces had invaded Angolan territory and had advanced northward from the border, covering a distance of 200 km. Angolan units are battling to push back the aggressor's tank columns and expel them from the country.

It should be said that in recent years South African raids on southern Angola have been a fairly frequent phenomenon. Pretoria usually tries to "justify" the sorties by saying that Namibian refugees and patriots, struggling for their motherland's independence against South African occupation, are camped in areas not far from the Cuene River. This justification appears highly cynical, of course. Not surprisingly, the United Nations described South Africa's actions as aggression against a sovereign state and demanded that Namibia be granted independence. However, the racists, backed by Western monopolies, are ignoring the view of the world public. President R. Reagan's statement that South Africa is ruled by "a regime friendly toward Washington" gave them a completely free hand.

Judging by foreign agency reports, when they began the large-scale operation the South African generals were expecting this time not only to destroy the Namibian bases but also to deal a telling blow against Angola--a country which takes progressive stances in domestic and foreign policy and resolutely condemns the racists.

The Angolan president sent a message to K. Waldheim indicating the seriousness of the situation and demanding the immediate convening of the Security Council.

As the TASS statement on the events said, "The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the racist Pretoria regime's invasion of the People's Republic of Angola with which the USSR has a treaty of friendship and cooperation, confirms its solidarity with Angola and demands an immeidate end to the aggression and the withdrawal of the interventionist forces from Angolan territory."

There have been several armed clashes recently on the territory of Lebanon--the country which has recently been the main object of Israel's sorties. According to foreign agency reports, Israeli commandos tried to capture two south Lebanese villages but they met with resistance and were forced to withdraw.

These raids coincided exactly with the 11th meeting between Egyptian President A. as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin which took place in Alexandria. Even the Egyptian president, who has a tendency to make concessions and compromises, was pessimistic this time, foreign correspondents wrote. Following the Israeli air raid on Baghdad and the bombing of central Beirut it is increasingly difficult for him to pursue his line toward cooperation with Israel in an atmosphere of comdemnation of that policy in the Arab world and growing internal opposition.

The meeting was simply a further reminder that the "Camp David process," that is, the separate deal involving Egypt, the United States and Israel, goes on, hindering the establishment of peace in the area. Nor can any positive results be expected from the only concrete decision adopted in Alexandria--to resume in September the talks on "Palestinian autonomy" which were interrupted many months ago. Primarily because Tel Aviv sees the notorious autonomy as a kind of way of securing the occupied Palestinian lands for itself, purely and simply. Aware of this, the Palestinians are refusing to participate in the deal, preferring to resist the aggressor.

So the development of the Near East situation demonstrates again and again that the only way to establish peace in this long-suffering part of the world is to release from occupation all the Arab territories seized by Israel in 1967, solve the problem of the Palestinian Arabs and grant them the natural right to self-determination. The best way to do this is to return to collective actions to settle the crisis.

U.S. VETO OF UN RESOLUTION ON ANGOLA ASSAILED

Soltan Commentary

LD011910 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] As you've heard in the news, the United States' representative in the United Nations Security Council vetoed a resolution condemning the invasion of Angola by South African troops and demanding their immediate withdrawal.

So the United States has openly taken the side of the South African aggressor. Thirteen members of the Security Council voted in favor of the resolution and even Britain confined itself to abstaining though it usually trails after the United States. The U.S. veto as much as gives Pretoria the go-ahead to continue its aggression. What is more, the assistant state secretary for African affairs, Chester Crocker, has issued a statement, described as agreed at top levels, to the effect that the United States will continue to give South Africa the maximum support in its policy toward its neighbors. What sort of policy this is can be seen by the way the South African racists are behaving in Angola.

In the large area in the south which they continue to hold they are driving out or killing the local people and razing villages. They are also using 1,000-kg fragmentation bombs against the cities of Angola. The casualty list continues to grow. During the war in Vietnam, the United States practised scorched-earth tactics. South Africa is doing the same in Angola, using weapons obtained through secret channels from the United States and other NATO countries. It is also known that mercenaries from the United States are taking part in the punitive operations and so are terrorists from the subversive organisation UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. These terrorists get their financial backing from the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

The racist regime of South Africa would not be able to commit these crimes or continue to hold most of its population in the position of slaves if not for the support of the United States. The aggression against Angola ranks with the recent United States' provocations against Libya, Israel's piratic raid on Baghdad and communities in Lebanon and with the United States' policy of encouraging international terrorism by arming and setting reactionary regimes against nations that follow progressive policies and oppose United States' dictating. South Africa's invasion of Angola fits in with United States' plans to destabilize the situation in Africa and undermine the national liberation movement there. It is entirely in keeping with the Reagan administration's policy of military colonialism toward the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The proof, if any proof is needed, is the United States' action in the United Nations Security Council to hold up a resolution that would protect the sovereign rights of Angola.

TASS Analyst Bushuyev

LD011806 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 1 Sep 81

[TASS political news analyst Boris Bushuyev]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep (TASS)--The United States has again been exposed before the world community in its true image of the proponent of international banditry and terrorism and an inspirer of aggression without any cover of propaganda rhetoric. This is the only way to view the fact that the United States, using its right of veto, has subverted at the U.S. Security Council the adoption of a resolution strongly denouncing the deliberate and unprovoked act of aggression of South Africa against Angola. Even the United States' closest NATO allies have not dared to challenge the world public so blatantly.

This conduct of the United States naturally stems from the present-day policy of the Washington administration, which has assumed a line for shipping up war hysteria throughout the world, for confronting all the progressive and democratic forces, and for supporting most reactionary regimes which have stained themselves with bloody crimes. Having called the racist republic of South Africa as a "friendly allied state", the U.S. administration has openly embarked on the road of putting together a military and political alliance with the apartheid regime. This "unholy alliance", as the African public justly views it, is aimed at waging struggle, including armed struggle, against the progressive states and at frustrating the national liberation movements in Africa. Exposing the true objective of the organisers of this alliance, U.S. Senator Richard Lugar stated that Angola can become for the U.S. a point it can use to show its strength.

The leaders of the U.S. diplomatic establishment can hardly be so poorly versed in international affairs as not to envisage what a storm of anger and indignation throughout the world will be caused by the American veto at the United Nations. On the eve of voting at the Security Council the New York TIMES warned that if the United States subverted the resolution condemning South Africa, this would anger the African countries and aggravate differences between Washington and its Western allies. High-handed disregard for the opinion of the world community, including its own allies, has become a characteristic feature of the foreign policy of the present American administration, a policy relied on boundless imperial ambitions and the cult of brute force.

This is illustrated, in particular, by the similarly blatant U.S. encouragement of the brazen acts of terrorism perpetrated by Israel against the Arab countries and the long-suffering people of Palestine. This is also the motive behind Washington's support for the Salvadoran junta, which is trying to suppress by terror and violence the Salvadorans' aspirations for freedom.

It is in vain that they on the other side of the ocean are donning the garb of "fighters against international terrorism" because the only vote cast at the U.N. Security Council against the resolution condemning South Africa's criminal activities was the vote of the patron of terrorism and aggression.

U.S. STANCE AT UN TALKS ON INDIAN OCEAN HIT

LD271030 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 27 Aug 81

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets]

[Text] The USA has deadlocked the current session of the U.N. special committee on the Indian Ocean. A draft resolution, which is to be tabled at the U.N. General Assembly and the report of the committee on the work done, are being discussed behind closed doors. The attitude of the NATO member-countries has frustrated the decision of the General Assembly to hold a conference in Colombo this year to draft an international convention of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

As has become known here, the USA and its allies, notably the FRG and Australia, have considerably toughened their stand at the latest session and are now in direct confrontation with the non-aligned countries. The former refused to support any resolutions that would provide for the speediest convocation of a conference. The U.S. delegation persistently demands that the concept of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean, which is reflected in the U.N. papers and decisions, be revised. At the same time, trying to gain a free hand for a further build-up of might in that region, the USA is trying to cobble together the notorious "strategic consensus" against the Soviet Union. That was precisely the aim of the recent tour of Middle East countries by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations Organization, is currently on a tour of South-Asian countries on a similar mission.

India, Sri Lanka, Madagascar, Ethiopia, and other non-aligned countries have strongly opposed in the committee the attempts of the USA to bury the very idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The socialist states support the stand of the non-aligned countries. It is absolutely obvious that the clashes in the U.N. special committee on the Indian Ocean are not "between East and West", in whose context Washington prefers to examine primitively the whole totality of international relations. The point at issue is a direct collision between the USA and the non-aligned countries, which is a natural outcome of the Reagan administration's policy of utter disregard for the vital interests of those countries.

YOUTH CONFERENCE URGES PEACE ZONE IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD310958 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Trivandrum, Kerala, 31 Aug, TASS--The international youth conference held under the slogan "Turn the Indian Ocean Into a Peace Zone" has ended here. More than one thousand delegates from over 20 countries took part in the conference. They expressed deep concern over the escalation of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, over the growth of the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism. The conference urged young people all over the world to step up the struggle for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, for dismantling all foreign military bases in the area. The forum expressed complete support for the proposals to ensure the security of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to Delhi in December last.

REAGAN POLICIES ON UNIONS, POLAND CRITICIZED

PM271151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Two-Faced Policy"]

[Text] New York, 22 Aug--The American working people's newspaper, DAILY WORLD, has published an editorial article which, pointing to the extremely hypocritical nature of the present Washington administration's policy, sharply criticizes its interference in the internal affairs of Poland.

The Reagan administration, which sacredly protects the interests of big business, the paper stresses, is carrying out a broad offensive against the U.S. working class. Washington's attempts to destroy the air traffic controller's trade union, which recently declared a national strike, appear more than obvious.

However, the DAILY WORLD writes, the Reagan administration, while pursuing a violent anti-trade union policy, is trying to assume the role of guardian of the leaders of the Polish Solidarity associations, with which it maintains close links via various channels. Washington has gone as far as to threaten Poland with retribution if attempts are made in the country to curb the destabilizing activity of antisocialist elements from Solidarity.

Reiterating these threats, the U.S. Congress has adopted a provocative resolution aimed at aggravating the situation in Poland. Such subversive actions, the DAILY WORLD notes, are part of the strategy being pursued by the administration in the spirit of the cold war.

PRAVDA CITES CHURCH ARTICLE ON REAGAN POLICY

PM011031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] New York, 26 Aug--A prominent American politician, F. Church, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has published an article in the New York TIMES magazine condemning the Reagan administration's foreign policy course.

The present administration's first 6 months in power, he writes, have shown that the anti-Soviet policy of the President and his leading advisers is contrary to the realities of today's world. This policy diverges from the course implemented by other independent countries, including the U.S. allies.

Thus the Reaganites regard events in El Salvador as the result of some kind of Soviet incitement, while Mexico, Venezuela and Western Europe do not agree, seeing the roots of the conflict in that country in the people's intolerable living conditions. In the Near East, Secretary of State Haig has not succeeded in squeezing out of the Near Eastern countries an anti-Soviet "strategic consensus."

Leaders of West European countries are warning Reagan about his stance, on the basis of which he is not prepared to hold talks with Moscow on strategic arms limitation until the United States has completed its rearmament program. The Allies warn that the American reluctance to enter into talks with the Russians on medium-range nuclear missile weapons will undermine even that degree of readiness which exists on their part for the deployment of such missiles.

The author cites as an example of the lack of realism in policy the fact that the Reagan administration has "joined in a single formation" with rightwing regimes, regardless of how harsh they are.

There is something schizophrenic in the administration's obsessive approach to the Soviet Union, the article goes on. Suddenly, without any substantial changes in the East-West equilibrium of forces, Reagan is proposing the biggest-ever peacetime arms buildup. It is planned to double military spending over the next 5 years.

"What are the reasons for this huge arms buildup?--the author asks. He recalls that Defense Secretary Weinberger has proclaimed the Pentagon doctrine of "two and one-half wars." This doctrine proceeds on the basis that the United States must be prepared to interfere where and when it likes for the sake of its "vital interests." There is no evidence that Reagan's men will not perpetrate acts of interference in situations when in fact nothing is threatening our security, the politician notes.

Church stresses that the present administration's words and deeds are aimed at attaining military superiority over the USSR. Indicating the illusory nature of these hopes, he asks: Are there grounds for supposing that the Russians will not draw level with us once again, as they have always done in the past? In conclusion Church expresses the hope that "the administration's double-dyed anti-Sovietism, including its vain attempts to achieve nuclear superiority, will give way to an understanding of the urgent need for mutual strategic arms limitation."

OFFICIALS MEET WITH VISITING U.S. SENATORS

LD011528 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep, TASS--Vitality Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received the U.S. Senators Alan Cranston and Charles Mathias, who are staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group. Questions of the present international situation, of Soviet-American relations and inter-parliamentary ties were discussed in the course of the conversation.

The senators also had a conversation with Andranik Petrosyantz, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, and visited the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

RESIGNATION OF AMBASSADOR SEELYE REPORTED

LD011758 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 1 Sep, TASS--Talcott Seelye, the U.S. ambassador to Syria, has resigned. This was reported by the U.S. NBC television company. The NBC points out that the ambassador is convinced that no genuine settlement of the Middle East problem is possible as long as the Begin cabinet is in power in Israel. He also considers the Camp David greements unable to bring positive results and that the U.S.A. should abandon its policy of boycotting the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Political observers note in this connection that Talcott Seelye is already the second U.S. diplomat in the Middle East to find himself out of a job lately. At the end of July the Department of State is known to have dismissed Robert Neumann, U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia. He brought official Washington's discontent upon himself by denouncing the bandit raid by the Israeli military on the nuclear research complex in Iraq and the barabarous bombing of peaceful towns of Lebanon as well as the Reagan Administration's virtual support for those aggressive actions.

The resignations of Neumann and Seelye indicate that the U.S. policy in the Middle East has discredited itself to such an extent that even some U.S. diplomats, seeing its unrealistic and dangerous character, consider it impossible to support any longer Washington's course towards further aggravation of the situation in that already explosive region.

PRC MILITARY 'JOINS' S. AFRICAN ATTACK ON ANGOLA

OW011559 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] During his recent talks with Mali's President Traore, Zhao Ziyang said: China resolutely supports the Namibian people in their struggle for liberation and the people of various southern African countries in their struggle against racism.

Before making this statement before the representative of Mali, an African country, Zhao Ziyang obviously considered South Africa's recent actions that have aroused increasing indignation among African people. The racists, with the encouragement of U.S. imperialism, are stepping up their act of aggression against independent African countries, especially against the People's Republic of Angola, and are strengthening their suppression of natives in the Republic of South Africa and Namibia.

To pursue its hegemonist objectives in Africa, the leading clique in Beijing has long pretended to be a reliable friend of the people of various African countries and to be their ally in their struggle against imperialism and racism. In so doing, the leading clique in Beijing has been trying to win the trust of African people. The Chinese leading clique needs such a disguise and now all the more so as it is serving the U.S. imperialists' interests and has become a minor partner of the U.S. imperialists in their struggle against the national liberation movement. Thus, the friends of the United States have also become friends of China's leaders. Among those friends, the racists in the Republic of South Africa hold an important position.

While glibly talking about their support for the African people's struggle against racism, the Beijing authorities have actually strengthened their support for the racists in South Africa by helping them overcome difficulties caused by an international boycott.

According to the SUNDAY TIMES published in Johannesburg, (Baerduwer), a spokesman of South Africa's foreign trade organization said: The Republic of South Africa is vigorously engaged in trade with China and has become the second biggest market for China's exports in Africa.

This representative of the racist authorities stated that China is supplying the Republic of South Africa with raw materials of strategic importance, including tungsten, mercury and other materials. These materials are supplied in violation of the sanctions and embargo imposed by the African countries against the racist authorities. The United Nations and the OAU have called on all countries to participate in these sanctions and this embargo.

Dear friends, you have noticed that the Beijing leaders have simply ignored this call. This shows that as far as the Beijing leaders are concerned, the interests of the racists and the imperialists who back up the racists are far more important than the vital interests of the African people. The socialist renegades in Beijing maintain trade and economic relations with South Africa. Moreover, Chinese military personnel--on instruction from Washington--joined the regular army of the Republic of South Africa in its armed invasion of Angola.

According to recent foreign press reports, the Beijing authorities notified Pretoria that they agreed to support the racists' plan to overthrow the legal Government of the People's Republic of Angola. Pretoria and Beijing support and sympathize with each other because they both work in the service of the same master--U.S. imperialism. In addition, there are many common characteristics in their domestic policies. For example, the Chinese authorities' attitude toward the non-Han people and the natives in the minority nationality areas is the same as the discriminatory measures taken by the Republic of South Africa against the Africans in that country. The Chinese authorities take a truly contemptuous, racist attitude toward the non-Han nationalities and treat them as second-class citizens by giving them much fewer rights and freedoms.

It is understandable that the aforementioned has caused the African people to be highly vigilant toward the Beijing ruling clique's well-advertised statement and assurance.

BEIJING POLICY ON ARMAMENT, BORDERS CRITICIZED

PM011334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by B. Barakhta under the rubric "International Notes": "Dragon in Disguise"]

[Text] The Chinese leaders' overt hegemonistic course and Beijing's coordination of and support for forces hostile to the cause of peace and detente--all this is generating mounting concern among the world public. There is a new, extraordinarily dangerous stage in the development of the Sino-U.S. alliance. This is expressed, above all, in the substantial expansion of its military aspects, in the Washington administration's attempt, with Beijing's aid, to "return" to Asia after the defeat of the shameful aggression in Vietnam. The anxiety of states which are the PRC's neighbors, many of which have frequently experienced the Chinese rulers' aggressive aspirations, is therefore understandable.

In an attempt to neutralize this trepidation, Beijing is mounting a broad foreign policy offensive and is mobilizing the mass information media. Chinese officials are paying visits everywhere from Manila to Buenos Aires. In the opinion of foreign observers, one of the main objectives of this activity on Beijing's part is the desire to return the world to cold war times, to sow enmity and hostility among the peoples, and slander the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

In recent months the PRC central press and Chinese publications distributed abroad have published a series of articles attempting to gloss over Chinese foreign policy as allegedly being a "peace-loving and good-neighborly" policy. According to the assurances of the BEIJING REVIEW magazine and the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, China has "never been opposed to detente and negotiations" and it "invariably pursues a policy of peace and friendship with neighboring states."

Surely the dragon is not turning into a dove? No indeed, it is simply camouflaging its scales with a different plumage. But under that plumage it remains a dragon. "Disarmament is deceptive," Deng Xiaoping believes, "and war is inevitable!" During his recent tour of ASEAN countries, PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated again and again the hackneyed fabrications about the Soviet Union and Vietnam, intimidated his interlocutors with the "Soviet threat" and bringing pressure to bear on them.

The hypocritical nature of Beijing's "love of peace" is borne out by the fact that the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY responded with unaccustomed speed to the U.S. administration's decision to begin production of the neutron weapon. Despite the broad worldwide adverse reaction to this provocative step by Washington, the Chinese commentary emphasizes its "logicality" and "importance" for West Europe's security.

"Resort to peace and friendship when circumstances oblige you to, but regard war as your basic policy." Obviously the Beijing leaders are guided by precisely this ancient Chinese precept, giving lavish and phoney assurances of their love of peace. It is most difficult to reconcile these statements with the Chinese rulers' territorial claims. Beijing, as is well known, is seeking to acquire seven islands close to the Philippine seaboard and is nurturing territorial claims against Vietnam, India and a number of other countries. China is continuing to occupy 36,000 square kilometers of Indian territory. In the light of existing facts, observers opine, Deng Xiaoping's attempt, at the meeting this April with an Indian delegation, to make out that one of the main arguments for Beijing's alleged lack of aggressive intentions with respect to India was the reference to "the rarefied air in the Tibetan mountains" looked absurd. It was for that reason, he said, that the Chinese Army, however much it might want to, would be unable to cross the Sino-Indian border in that region.

Naturally, many foreign observers are asking: Does not Beijing's diplomatic and propaganda offensive conceal intrigues by the great Han expansionists? So far, the Indian press noted, our experience attests that whatever new forces may emerge on the political scene in China, the objectives of their foreign policy course, especially with regard to neighboring countries, remain virtually unchanged.

'UNPRINCIPLED PRAGMATISM' DAMAGES PRC ECONOMY

LD011058 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 1 Sep 81

[By TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev: "Contradictions Inside China"]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep, TASS--China is still in the grip of serious economic difficulties. New problems have been added to those outstanding since the time of Mao. A large number of industrial enterprises are unprofitable, the shortage of energy leads to serious interruption in automobile transport. Inflation rages in the country, prices are rising, unemployment is mounting. What is the cause of such a state of affairs?

Observers note that the present Beijing leadership, not renouncing Maoist dogmas and not wishing to return to the principles of socialist economy, expects to get out of the economic difficulties through some "reconstruction" of the economy, which is obviously palliative. The essence of the "new" steps, implemented or planned by Beijing, boil down to the virtual restoration of an economy of many layers. Besides social and collective ownership, small-market and state capitalist principles are being restored and market rivalry permitted, trends toward the development of private enterprise are being encouraged.

The splitting up of cooperative ownership continues in agriculture and this finds an expression, for instance, in the allocation of economic functions to individual farmsteads. The Chinese press reports that farming machinery, earlier owned by collective farms, is now increasingly handed over to private persons.

Such a policy, as borne out by facts, cannot and does not produce positive results, but only leads to new complex problems. So-called "non-profitable" enterprises are closed down and their number, far from declining, goes up: In 1980, as follows from the Chinese press, 23 percent of all fuctioning factories and mills in the country were listed as non-profitable. Prices in towns are increasing by 10-12 per cent annually. Treasury receipts have declined. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, analysing the economic situation in the country, notes that allocations from profits have been still further reduced this year, losses have increased and cost of production of commodities has gone up, the situation in transport is serious. In Heilongjiang Province, over 12,000 lorries are idle in order to "save fuel" and the corresponding figure is over 10,000 in Liaoning Province, etc.

At the same time the Chinese press complains about the decline in labour discipline in the country, about increasing speculation, smuggling and illegal machinations involving not only individuals but often entire state enterprises. The authorities even had to set up some "economic tribunals" to combat these symptoms, the press reports.

It is significant that the real causes of all these negative features are being hushed up in Beijing and that the entire responsibility for the dismal state of affairs is shifted exclusively to..."bad" local cadres. At present the RENMIN RIBAO writes, the managers of many enterprises are passive, do not solve the problems confronting them, and inside some leading bodies cliques are operating and there is resistance to the policy of the third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The unprincipled pragmatism of the Chinese leaders, elevated to the rank of state policy, leads the national economy into another dead-end.

PAPER DETAILS RASHIDOV TALKS WITH DRA MINISTER

PM271438 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Aug 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Excerpt] On 18 August Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, received Raz Mohammad Paktin, DRA minister of water and power, who heads a delegation of DRA irrigation specialists to the republic.

During a friendly talk, Sh. R. Rashidov noted that Uzbekistan's working people, like all Soviet people, entertain feelings of sincere friendship toward the Afghan people and are in solidarity with their courageous struggle against the forces of international reaction.

In the course of the talk the guest was told of Uzbekistan working people's successes in the years of Soviet power in developing their economy and culture, and of their struggle to implement the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Sh. R. Rashidov dwelt particularly on the initial stages of the formation and development of Soviet power in the Central Asian republics, particularly in Uzbekistan, and spoke of how the working people's masses, under the Communist Party's leadership and thanks to steady implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy, have transformed life on the new, socialist principles and scaled new heights in all sectors of the national economy and culture.

Describing in detail the tremendous work to develop irrigation and land reclamation in Uzbekistan, Sh. R. Rashidov stressed that the foundation for these great transformations were laid by a decree of V.I. Lenin which allocated R50 million to open up the Golodnaya Steppe in Turkestan in the difficult Civil War years. In the 6 decades since then, many hundreds of thousands of hectares of desert and arid steppes have been transformed by the will of the party and the people's heroic labor into fertile cotton fields and blossoming orchards, yielding a rich harvest of "white gold" and the other valuable crops for which Soviet Uzbekistan is famous. The creation of the world's biggest irrigation systems has radically changed agriculture and made possible improved standards of cropgrowing. Irrigation and the construction of large-capacity reservoirs have not only brought high yields of cotton and other crops but have formed part of the basis for the region's complete electrification. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, Uzbekistan is to continue work on opening up new lands, constructing irrigation systems, extending sown areas, ensuring further comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and introducing progressive new cotton varieties.

Uzbekistan, like all the Soviet republics, has given and will continue to give the friendly Afghan people all-round assistance in building a new life and training qualified specialist cadres. Thousands of young Afghan men and women have acquired skills here which are needed in various sectors of the DRA's national economy, and are now successfully applying this knowledge in their homeland.

Raz Mohammad Paktin expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the invaluable moral and material support to the freedom-loving Afghan people's struggle to consolidate the gains of the April revolution. We are grateful, he said, to our Uzbek friends for their warmth and hospitality and for the great help which Soviet people, including specialists from Uzbekistan, are giving the people of Democratic Afghanistan in opening up new lands, in irrigation construction and in organizing modern agriculture. He noted that the experience of Uzbekistan's irrigation and land reclamation workers, particularly in opening up the Golodnaya Steppe, is very valuable for their Afghan colleagues.

BURMESE WARNED OF DANGER OF PRC-BACKED INSURGENTS

BK020914 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Zhukova commentary: "An Important Political Task"]

[Text] Commenting on the outcome of the Fourth Congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP], almost all Burmese papers have pointed out that a major political task laid down by the party is to eliminate insurgency absolutely.

The GUARDIAN newspaper noted the seriousness of the problem, saying: The insurgents are employing various means to obstruct the realization of our goal of building a socialist society. The insidious activities of insurgents have caused instability and material losses to Burma for many years. A substantial portion of the resources which could be used for social and economic development of the country has to be spent on the suppression of insurgency.

According to a booklet recently published by the Ministry of Information and Culture, the insurgents are engaging in opium smuggling on a large scale in the notorious Golden Triangle area. These insurgents are resorting to violence and persecution against the local people who are trying to live in peace.

The newspaper LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN wrote that the patience of the people living in the border areas has reached breaking point and they are beginning to oppose and retaliate against those who have been disturbing them. In fact, the acts of atrocity and depravity committed by the insurgents have gone beyond the level of tolerance.

A UPI correspondent based in Bangkok described the pattern of atrocity and insurgent activity as follows: People were summarily executed simply because they were rich enough to have a corrugated iron roof over their heads. Those who owned an extra bullock cart were trussed up like animals and beaten. Salt and rice are requisitioned from villagers at gunpoint and young boys are forced to join the insurgent ranks.

Reading such reports brings to mind the various crimes committed by the Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean people at the direction of Beijing. The pattern is identical: Beijing implements its scheme at the hands of groups under its influence in Asian countries. In Kampuchea, these agents were Pol Pot's followers. The executioners, who almost pushed the Kampuchean people over the brink of destruction, were driven out by the people 18 months ago. In Burma, these groups are a motley collection made up of secessionists and reactionaries operating with the assistance and support of Beijing.

They are equipped with Chinese arms and ammunition to fight against the Burmese Government. These insurgents are receiving training from Chinese instructors in Yunnan Province. Their radios station is located in Yunnan Province. These facts are widely known among the Burmese people. How can such acts be reconciled with the words of friendship and good neighborliness from Beijing? Their words clearly contradict their deeds.

As pointed out by ASSOCIATED PRESS, Burma is an obvious example of China's two-faced policy in Southeast Asia. The popular Burmese proverb of "A torch in one hand and a water dipper in the other" fully reflects Beijing's policy of superficial smiles and economic aid on the one hand and the open use of pressure and blackmail on the other. Sooner or later, Beijing hopes to ensnare Burma in its policy of hegemonism through such a double-dealing policy.

OPENING OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

LD021112 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep, TASS--A regular plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party opened here today.

FRG MEDIA TREATMENT OF POLISH SITUATION SCORED

PM020919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent A. Grigoryants: "Fomenters; What the FRG Bourgeois Press Is Saying About Poland"]

[Text] Bonn--The "Polish fever" in the West German mass media is continuing unabated. Radio Free Europe, Deutsche Welle, reputable liberal publications and the gutter press are trying to outdo one another in a campaign of disinformation and incitement. When you hear and read what they are saying and writing, it is not hard to discern the precise plan according to which the subversive psychological actions of the enemies of People's Poland are being mounted.

The main propaganda assault is on the PZPR's leading role and on the ideals and principles of socialism. The crisis in Poland is exploited in order to denigrate the socialist system, slander the party and belittle the indisputable achievements of socialist building in the country. The public is being given the idea that the party is doing nothing--and moreover is incapable of doing anything--to extricate Poland from the crisis.

That is the sort of thing that is being said about the party and the social system that have resurrected Poland, secured for the country true independence within reliable borders and brought about considerable social and industrial progress! But what do professional anticommunists care about historical facts. Today the pages of one major weekly provide a rostrum for Michnik, the so-called "champion of civil rights," who slanders the party and questions the PZPR's right to lead the country at all. The next issue of the magazine prints a speech by another ringleader of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, Kuron, who declares: It is a matter of power, and the time has come for us to answer the question whether we want to take power.

FRG television shows a hastily concocted program--cheap from both the artistic and political viewpoints--about the events of summer 1980 in Gdansk. It is permeated by hatred of the party and of socialism. Newspapers belonging to the Springer concern dot the "i's": For instance, so far as DIE WELT is concerned, in Poland it is a question of the fate of the system, of "destroying the power structure" of the existing social system. The situation, you see, will remain "hopeless" unless radical circles in Solidarity muster the strength to achieve precisely those far-reaching aims. In other words, to restore capitalism. There is an extremely noteworthy coincidence between the recommendations of "specialists on Polish affairs" which fill the FRG bourgeois press and the practical actions of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee--Workers Defense Committee] leaders and extremist elements within the Solidarity leadership.

As we can see, the propaganda is acquiring new qualities--it is becoming a political instrument for interference in an independent state's internal affairs. Some papers are now openly advising Solidarity extremists not to delay their formalization [offormleniye] as an anticommunist opposition party in order to bring about a "radical reshaping of the power structure" in Poland.

Some people are hastening to make specific recommendations. The chief recommendations are to operate on the sly and to "transform the communist regime" step by step. One way to bring about this "transformation," the weekly DER SPIEGEL lectures, is to implement an economic reform that would bar the party from leading the country's economic life. "In point of fact, given the existence of the 'free trade unions,' Poland's economy ought to be organized by entrepreneurs and merchants," the magazine writes. "In reality this would mean the end of 'conventional socialism.'"

Another, parallel direction of the propaganda campaign is the fueling of anti-Sovietism, which is designed to revive nationalist sentiments among various strata of the Polish population and at the same time to stoke the artificial fears and prejudices of the West German man in the street regarding the USSR. They go so far as to make the monstrous claim that the Soviet Union is trying to "starve" Poland in order to "bring it to heel" and force its citizens "to capitulate." That is what gentlemen in Springer's editorial offices are saying about a country that has always given and is giving Poland tremendous material assistance. You only have to look at the results of the recent meeting between the USSR and Polish leaders in the Crimea to see that for yourself yet again.

The palette of anti-Soviet propaganda, which has been revived in connection with the Polish events, is full of dirty blotches. The lengths they go to! The weekly STERN is publishing a series of items whose authors dig up the past with evil intent. They see the history of the relations between Russia and Poland in recent centuries from only one angle--that of conflicts and disagreements. Fueling anti-Soviet emotions, the author [as published] of the series virtually holds the Soviet Union responsible for the oppressive policy of Russian czarism. The news media systematically intimidate people with the mythical Soviet threat.

This whole ballyhoo cannot help having an impact on the psychological atmosphere inside the FRG itself. It is helping to strengthen the positions of rightwing forces, especially those of the circles opposed to Bonn's "Ostpolitik" and to good-neighborly relations with the socialist states. The Polish crisis has certainly been a spur to the activity of revanchist associations. These have seen the activity of antisocialist forces in Poland as an opportunity to weaken the international positions of People's Poland. This is a chance to implement their territorial demands. It is no accident that Christian Democratic Union Bundestag Deputy Hupka, chairman of the Association of Silesian Germans, is today advocating close cooperation with "opposition currents in Poland"--the same Hupka who declares: "All Silesia belongs to Germany, like Lower Sazony or Brandenburg." The paper published by his "association" openly writes: "By giving up these lands (the reference is to the territory along the Oder and the Neisse--A.G.) the Poles will derive moral strength for their own national rebirth and for their return to the bosom of the Free World."

The Bavarian Land organization of the League of Exiles has circulated a pamphlet demanding that a "clear concept" be at last introduced into Bundestag deputies' political vocabulary. It turns out that the point is that "semantic confusion" is being used to try to suggest to West Germans the idea that "the eastern regions of Germany have been lost once and for all"; however, the pamphlet says, Germany still exists. The border along the Oder and the Neisse remains within its jurisdiction and the regions east of that border...do not belong once and for all to Poland and the Soviet Union.

Poland was not and is not the historical homeland of the east and west Prussians, Pomeranians and Silesians, the authors of the pamphlet conclude. What hypocrisy is shown by the fact that this selfsame revanchist League of Exiles, which dreams of a dismembered People's Poland is now sending the country... "food parcels."

The revanchist leagues are acting increasingly highhandedly. They are trying to dictate to the official authorities, news organs, the people's education system and scientific institutions how they should behave. They not only want to make West Germans speak a language to their liking, they also want to make them think in revanchist terms. They possess considerable levers of influence and have plenty of money. In 1981 the League of Exiles--the umbrella organization of revanchist associations--will receive almost DM1.2 million from the state treasury. Moreover, individual leagues are financed from the budgets of land governments, which earmark millions for so-called "cultural work." Finally, the revanchists get considerable sums through channels from the Bonn Ministry of the Interior and Ministry for Inner-German Relations.

The unceremonious attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and to organize a linkup with counterrevolutionary forces in the country are worrying those West Germans who rightly see Poland as an important element in the present disposition of forces in Europe, an element in the peaceful and stable development on the continent. The panegyrics to Solidarity in Springer's papers in no way reflect the skeptical and definitely adverse opinion widespread among FRG citizens regarding that organization's extremist leaders and their desire to destabilize the situation in Poland and cause disorganization and chaos there. These critical sentiments are also echoed in the press. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes of "errors and a loss of sense of proportion on the part of Solidarity leaders." GENERAL-ANZEIGER notes that most of the trade union association's leaders are reluctant to share the responsibility of the party and the government for overcoming the economic difficulties. The paper says it is a case of extreme radical elements who believe that workers in enterprises have only one right--the right to make demands.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF WEST BERLIN AGREEMENT VIEWED

'Serious Blow' to Revanchists

LD011036 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 1 Sep 81

["Tenth Anniversary of West Berlin Agreement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 1 Sep, TASS--The understanding reached by the four powers on West Berlin "has justified itself and has become a major factor making for stability on the European Continent", says the September issue of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] in an article devoted to the tenth anniversary of the agreement on 3 September.

The monthly points out that the "reaffirmation in the Quadripartite Agreement in a form mandatory in international law of the status of West Berlin as a special entity not belonging and not subordinated to the Federal Republic of Germany, was a serious blow to the calculations of revenge-seeking circles, essentially limiting the possibilities of using the city as a detonator of international conflicts."

"At the same time", the article emphasises, "the 10 years under review have shown that there are still frictions and complications in connection with implementation of the Quadripartite Agreement. The responsibility for this rests, above all, with certain circles in the FRG which seek to violate the provisions of the agreement on this or that issue, and take actions demonstrating their factual unwillingness to understand that West Berlin is not part of the FRG."

The journal points out that "FRG state agencies still regard West Berlin as one of its territorial administrative units, as a land, and at times act as if the Quadripartite Agreement had been concluded for the sole purpose of letting the FRG pursue a policy of secret integration of the city into its legal state system."

The Quadripartite Agreement, the article says, clearly indicates that "the provisions of the fundamental law of the FRG and the West Berlin Constitution, which do not agree with the principles of West Berlin not belonging and not subordinated to the FRG, are suspended and as hitherto will not be valid. Talks on some 'provisional' nature of this suspension are pointless if only because the Quadripartite Agreement is termless and cannot be revised unilaterally."

As for the USSR and the GDR, the monthly emphasises, they display "exceptional good will in the fulfillment of the specific commitments under the Quadripartite Agreement."

Korzhin Commentary

DW311113 Moscow in German to Germany 1640 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Yuriy Korzhin commentary]

[Excerpts] What could we say today, 10 years after the conclusion of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin? Above all, this agreement has served its purposes, stood the test of time and proved to be an inalienable element of stability in Europe. The West Berlin settlement constitutes a thoroughly thought-out and precise balance of interests of all sides. Any attempt to upset this balance disturbs its functioning.

In the 10 years the Quadripartite Agreement has been in effect, the tensions between the USSR and the three Western powers as well as the other European states in connection with West Berlin have been largely eliminated.

But regrettably this balance is not definite. In the past 10 years there have been repeated frictions involving West Berlin affairs. The only reason for this is that the Western partners did not observe the commitments under the Quadripartite Agreement. The Soviet side has no intention to make an unfounded claim that the West generally neglects its obligations. On the contrary, we state with satisfaction that the FRG's demonstrative political activities in West Berlin have decreased to a degree.

Bonn frequently says that it has no intention of putting the Quadripartite Agreement to a durability test, stressing that it will protect it like the apple of its eye. In reality the Federal Republic continues to claim that West Berlin is a West German land and acts accordingly. The FRG arrogates to itself the right to sole representation of West Berlin internationally. For example, it is trying to extend all its international agreements, irrespective of their material content, to this city without reference to the Quadripartite Agreement and according to the Land Berlin formula. The Bonn government is also trying to incorporate West Berlin as an FRG appendage into the West European national-political integration processes. In 1979 the city parliament elected three deputies to the European Parliament who belonged to the FRG contingent of deputies to this parliament.

It must be stated that out of considerations for allied solidarity, the three Western powers frequently promote these activities by the FRG which violate the Quadripartite Agreement and undermine its foundation. In this case calculations obviously also play a role regarding the degree to which West Berlin problems will create difficulties in relations between the FRG, on the one hand, and the USSR and the GDR, on the other.

But the past decade has also shown that the Soviet Union and the GDR conscientiously observe their commitments and are guided by the interests of preserving a quiet atmosphere in West Berlin as well as by the more far-reaching interests of international detente and cooperation. The other socialist countries also have a constructive attitude toward West Berlin's affairs. Everywhere in the West it is acknowledged that transit traffic between West Berlin and the FRG functions smoothly. The GDR, by the way, shows a great amount of stamina and patience in implementing the respective agreements with the FRG and West Berlin. Although the number of transit passengers is very large, the percentage of persons who were refused transit visas for the GDR in 1980 was small.

The Soviet Union maintains a benevolent stand toward West Berlin's justified interests. It is in no way petty regarding the observance and absolute implementation of the Quadripartite Agreement. For instance, it is known that the USSR agreed to the inclusion of West Berlin in a number of Soviet-West German agreements. It also allows West Berliners to be taken care of by FRG consulates on USSR territory. The participation of West Berlin's permanent residents together with FRG citizens in various actions in the Soviet Union is not prohibited either. The USSR does not refuse to take part in international activities in West Berlin if this is dictated by business interests and if these activities are organized in line with the provisions stipulated by the Quadripartite Agreement.

Despite certain difficulties and deviations in the implementation of the Quadripartite Agreement, the Soviet side on the whole strikes a positive balance on the 10 years' functioning of the West Berlin agreement. If the three Western powers and the FRG approach the problems connected with West Berlin in a balanced and sensible way, the agreement can continue to play a positive role in European affairs and in relations between the four powers and West Berlin in general. The Soviet Union takes the view that the opportunities for West Berlin offered by the Quadripartite Agreement are far from being fully exploited.

MIDEAST DEVELOPMENTS, U.S. POLICY EXAMINED

PM011035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Vlasov article: "Washington's Anti-Arab Course"]

[Text] The situation in the Near and Middle East is continuing to smolder. The world is witnessing dangerous new armed provocations by imperialist circles. American-produced Israeli aircraft bombed a nuclear research center in Bagdad. For several weeks Israeli troops waged an "undeclared war" in Lebanon. The Reagan administration has given Israel a new consignment of F-16 warplanes. The United States itself has committed a provocation against Libya. All these facts are by no means chance phenomena and reject a "new White House strategy in the Near East," despite the assurances from certain officials in Reagan's entourage that U.S. policy vis-a-vis the Arab countries has still not been formulated.

A definite purpose lies behind these assurances by Washington. By presenting its course of exacerbating international tension as "a policy that has still not been formulated," the White House is quite obviously trying to paralyze the Arab peoples' protest at the buildup of the American military presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean and to secure by means of forcible pressure the aims pursued by the 3-year-old Camp David deal, which excludes the questions of Palestinian statehood and of an end to the Israeli occupation of all the Arab territories seized in 1967.

The latest flareup of the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries, which is encouraged and sanctioned by the United States, coincides with an intensification of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf zone and with the acceleration of the U.S. militarization of Egypt, which is being implemented in the hope of turning the country into a gendarme outpost similar to that prepared for another U.S. partner -- Pakistani Gen Ziaul Haq -- on the other flank, in the Indian Ocean.

The United States and Egypt have made considerable propaganda efforts to present As-Sadat's recent visit to Washington as a "peace mission' and as a symptom of "virtually a change in the U.S. policy regarding the Palestinian Arab people." However, the falsity of these ruses is self-evident. The results of As-Sadat's visit can be described as hypocrisy and cynicism. None other than Reagan himself reaffirmed that the United States does not recognize the PLO and demanded that the Arabs "forget their contradictions with Israel." The "peacemakers" As-Sadat immediately hastened to agree with his American patron. Showing no regard for the opinion of the Palestinian and the other Arab peoples, he obsequiously declared that he was not going to argue with Reagan and that the "PLO is not the Palestinians' only representative" (he may have been referring to himself).

What did As-Sadat get in exchange for this latest betrayal? A 5-year program for rearming the Egyptian Army, for which the United States will hand out $5.5 billion. An agreement that the American Rapid Deployment Force should use yet another Egyptian military base -- Ras Banas, on the shores of the Red Sea.

The Americans secured As-Sadat's agreement to so-called "multinational forces" to patrol the Sinai Peninsula, for Israel is to vacate Sinai on 25 April 1982. The Americans will clearly not have time to get a decision on sending UN forces to the Sinai Peninsula through the Security Council.

According to the Israeli-Egyptian-American understanding, American soldiers are to constitute the backbone of the "multinational forces," which will enable the United States to consolidate and strengthen its military presence in the region and to control not only Egypt's territory but the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba, the Red Sea and part of the Mediterranean. Meanwhile As-Sadat's emissaries have set about recruiting people who would agree to serve with American soldiers as part of "multinational forces" that will be entrusted with purely gendarme functions.

At the same time the United States, along with Israel, will gain an opportunity to expand military provocations and step up pressure on Arab countries advocating recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's right to create a national state of their own, supporting a peaceful settlement of the Near East conflict and upholding their inalienable rights to resolve their own internal affairs themselves and to have independent control of their own natural resources.

Today Syria and Libya--members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation which denounce As-Sadat's betrayal and rebuff the U.S. and Israel intrigues in the Near East--are the targets of malicious imperialist attacks and threats. Jordan and Saudi Arabia are being subjected to intensive conditioning [obrabotka] by Washington. The White House refuses to heed the statements from representatives of those countries in support of the Palestinian Arab people's rights. In conjunction with As-Sadat, it is seeking "quislings" prepared to accept the Camp David collusion.

Immediately after As-Sadat's return from Washington a puppet group called "Palestinian National Salvation" was cobbled together in Cairo. It operates from an overtly capitulationist standpoint against the interests of the Palestinian Arab people and their legitimate representative--the PLO.

Though it has declared vast areas of the Near and Middle East to be in a zone of its "national interests," the Reagan administration is not averse to presenting its policy as anticolonial. Using the historical fact of the struggle for independence by the British colonies in North America during the 18th century, Washington is endeavoring to substantiate the thesis that the United States was "the pioneer of national liberation" and that "U.S. national goals are consonant" with present-day national liberation revolutions and therefore the United States has, or so it claims, "a special responsibility for the state of affairs in the Third World."

Not for the first time, Washington is camouflaging imperial ambitions with a one-sided interpretation of American history, making no mention of shameful episodes such as the Spanish-American War, the colonial seizure of the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands or the expansion of U.S. territory through the annexation of vast areas of neighboring states.

Is the fact that "U.S. national goals are consonant" with national liberation movements not manifested in Washington's struggle against national liberation forces and in the implantation of U.S. military colonialism wherever it thinks it can do this? What kind of "consonance" can be meant when Washington regards the nationalization of foreign capital's property and an independent economic policy in the developing countries as "a threat to U.S. national interests" and when Washington outlaws criticism of American transnational corporations' plundering of those countries' national natural resources.

The Arab countries' peoples know from their own experience what a threat the U.S. imperial policy poses to their national interests. They are aware of the monstrous danger of American military expansionism. They are assessing with feelings of anger and indignation Reagan's decision to produce neutron weapons. Nor have they failed to note the statements by a number of American figures that these inhuman weapons may be used not only in Europe but also in other parts of the world, including regions in the grip of a national liberation movement, especially as the United States has repeatedly embarked on the path of crudely using armed force there. Thus TISHRIN, a Syrian newspaper, has described Reagan's decision as an extremely dangerous action. We, the article noted, would not be a long way from the truth if we said that the new bomb is also intended for use in regions declared by the White House to be a "sphere of U.S. vital interests."

The peoples of the Arab countries and of other parts of the world are perfectly well aware that the Reagan administration's course of exacerbating international tension and of an arms race is causing a chain reaction of increased aggressiveness on the part of U.S. allies like Israel, Egypt and other reactionary regimes, Many mines planted by the Camp David deal in the Near East have now gone off. Thousands of people in the Near East have been made homeless and have lost relatives and friends.

Progressive forces have pitted against the armed provocations aimed at suppressing the PLO a resolute rebuff and defense of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate interests. They are again returning to the proposals for the demilitarization of the Persian Gulf set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's speech to the Indian parliamentarians and later also at the 26th CPSU Congress. The majority of Arab peoples believe that there is no way to solve the Near East problems except talks and open, honest dialogue taking the interests of all the region's countries into account. They support the Soviet initiative on moving the Near East problem toward a peaceful settlement through an international conference with all the countries concerned taking part.

As for the Soviet Union, it has shown good will and has expressed the readiness to make a contribution to the dialogue for a collective quest for an all-embracing settlement on a just and realistic basis.

PEACE COMMITTEE HITS U.S. 'ATTACK' OFF LIBYA

PM020845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Act of International Terrorism"]

[Text] It was with indignation that the Soviet peace champions learned of U.S. imperialism's new act of provocation against Libya. A statement from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace stresses that the holding of U.S. Navy maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of the Libyan coast was a new manifestation of the aggressive U.S. course with regard to that country. The U.S. fighters' attack on Libyan patrol aircraft was a blatant act of international terrorism, the latest link in the chain of plots against the progressive Arab countries struggling against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Such actions by the U.S. Armed Forces, the statement says, aggravate the already tense situation in the Near East and threaten to provoke a new war in that region.

The Soviet peace champions, together with all the world's peace-loving forces, protest resolutely against the provocative U.S. policy and declare their full solidarity with the Libyan people, who consistently defend their freedom and independence.

CHEYSSON-'ARAFAT MEETING IN LEBANON NOTED

LD311603 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Beirut, 31 Aug, TASS--The Minister for External Relations of France Claude Cheysson ended his visit to Lebanon where he met with the country's President Ilyas Sarkis, and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, and also with the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat. Commenting on his meeting with M. Cheysson, Yasir 'Arafat said it was "very constructive." He expressed appreciation of "France's positive attitude to the Palestinian problem." The PLO leader stressed that during their meeting M. Cheysson and he had a candid discussion of the Mid-Eastern problem in its entirety. The necessity of the exercise of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine was stressed so that they could establish an independent states of their own. Yasir 'Arafat pointed out that the views of the sides coincided on a great number of problems discussed. At a press conference here Claude Cheysson said that the Palestinian problem remained the core of the Mid-Eastern problem. He favoured PLO's participation in any negotiations concerning the settlement in the region and advocated the creation of conditions whereby the Palestinians could exercise their legitimate rights. The French minister said that foreign interference in Lebanon's affairs and aggressive actions against that country were inadmissible. He said it was necessary to respect Lebanon's national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

SOUTH AFRICAN MOVE INTO ANGOLA REPORTED, ANALYZED

Denial of 'Soviet Threat'

LD021050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Sep 81

[From the "International Diary" program with Anatoliy Doronin and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] Judging from reports from southern Africa, the Republic of South Africa's armed aggression against independent Angola is continuing. Four racist mechanized columns have penetrated up to 100 km into the heart of Angola. They are receiving air support from helicopters. Racist pilots are throwing fragmentation bombs at Angolan towns and population centers.

Statements say the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola are persistently fighting the aggressor, rebuffing his attacks and causing appreciable losses.

Western news agencies have come up with something new: the theory about the Soviet threat to Africa. As always, it is being used to justify aggressive imperialist plans. Wherever and whenever anything has happened over the past few years, it was inevitably linked with the so-called Soviet threat. Despite the complete absurdity of such a linkage, the term linkage [uvyazka] has been coined. The West is making much and constant use of it in order to deceive public opinion and achieve its goals. The appearance of these reports just when the United States imposed a veto at the Security Council on the draft resolution condemning the Republic of South Africa's aggression and demanding the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola is noteworthy. It is quite obvious that the latest falsification serves to justify the U.S. stand.

U.S. 'Incitement'

PM020943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 81 p 5

[Valeriy Volkov "Commentator's Column": "Patriots Cannot Be Crushed"]

[Text] Luanda--The overt intervention by the racist Republic of South Africa against People's Angola has created an explosive situation in southern Africa. Brazenly flouting the norms of international law, the Pretoria regime is expanding the scale of the aggression with every passing day. South African Army units, using bombers and attack aircraft, helicopters, long-range artillery, tanks and armored personnel carriers, have now occupied a considerable part of the Angolan province of Cunene and a great number of population centers. Mercenary detachments and bandits from the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] antipopular puppet grouping, financed by South Africa and the CIA, have rushed into Angola in the footsteps of the South African regular troop units. All this criminal riffraff is spreading out through Angolan territory, killing peaceful inhabitants and sowing destruction.

Commenting on the criminal nature of South Africa's actions in southern Angola, African states' mass media are concluding that it is a case of a large-scale intervention aimed at wrecking the process of socioeconomic transformations in Angola and restoring the power of antipopular elements in the country.

The escalation of the South African armed intervention against Angola has been possible only thanks to the present U.S. administration's direct incitement of the racists to this adventurist move. Having declared southern Africa to be a sphere of their "vital interests," the Pentagon and the CIA are seeking at all costs to retard the process of the national liberation struggle in this part of the world and to prevent the proclamation of true independence for Namibia.

Reagan's expansionist "Africa doctrine" has met with complete understanding among the apologists for racism and apartheid in Pretoria. They are eagerly performing the will of their transatlantic allies, sowing death and destruction on Angola's territory and cynically taking cover behind the demagogic thesis of the "struggle against terrorism."

Taking appropriate measures to repel the intervention, the Angolan Government has asked the UN Security Council, the OAU and the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement to take urgent measures to curb the aggression. The wave of indignation sweeping the progressive world public in connection with the South African regime's adventurist, hegemonist policy is mounting with every passing day. There can be no doubt that free, independent Angola, enjoying the support and solidarity of progressive African states and all forces of peace and progress, will be able to defend its sovereignty and independence. The racist aggressors will not succeed in scaring the patriots and breaking their will in the struggle against the last hotbeds of racism and colonialism on the African Continent.

South African 'Piracy'

PM021107 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Aug 81 p 3

[B. Kurbatov "International Notes": "More Brigandage and Blackmail"]

[Text] The South African military's latest aggression against the People's Republic of Angola marks a new stage in the dangerous escalation of violence in southern Africa. This is the racists' largest armed action since March 1976, when both the Angolan people and their armed forces, with the support of the socialist and other progressive states, routed hordes of South African interventionists, imperialist mercenaries and terrorist groupings of national traitors. A considerable force of Western-made tanks, aircraft and other military equipment in the racist army's armory is participating in the invasion. A feature of the aggression is the indiscriminate shelling and saturation bombing of civilian settlements and economic installations in the young sovereign state.

The apartheid regime's piratical act cannot be seen in isolation from the present aggressive course being pursued by the United States and NATO as a whole. The imperialist powers are deliberately using this hotbed of racism to exacerbate the situation in Africa and are creating a precedent for a repetition and extension of armed retribution of this kind against "disobedient" states. Even the Western press admits that Pretoria has once again received the blessing of its imperialist backers and allies during recent top secret contacts between South African Foreign Minister Botha and Reagan, Haig and other U.S. administration leaders, and in a meeting between the selfsame Botha and NATO Secretary General Luns in Brussels. It is no coincidence, therefore, that this whole blatant action by South African fascists, which is giving rise to a serious threat to world peace, was carefully coordinated with the Pentagon's "muscle flexing" in other regions, in particular with the landing of U.S. Marines in Guantanamo on Cuban territory, the provocations and threats concerning Nicaragua and Grenada during the current "Ocean Venture 81" naval maneuvers in the Caribbean, and the U.S. Air Force attack on Libyan aircraft, which is an undisguised act of international terror against Libya.

The South African racists have clearly been instructed to destabilize progressive regimes in Africa and to create a pretext for still greater imperialist interference in this part of the world. Seen in this light, Western propaganda's attempts to justify unprovoked aggression with all manner of trumped-up excuses are shameless.

In heavy fighting, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola are resisting the perfidiuos aggressor. The indissoluble solidarity and support of the peace-loving public is behind the Angolan people. UN Secretary General K. Waldheim has condemned South Africa's encroachments upon Angolan territory.

Soviet people are highly indignant at the racists' aggression against Angola, with which the USSR is linked by a treaty of friendship and cooperation. The Angolan people welcomed the TASS statement reaffirming the Soviet Union's solidarity with Angola and demanding an immediate halt to the aggression and the withdrawal of the interventionists' troops from Angolan territory. The world public is drawing attention to the urgent need to end the policy of brigandage and blackmail, which flouts the elementary norms of international ethics and law.

ARMY TAKES OVER IN BANGUI; DACKO'S FAILURES NOTED

LD011750 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Yaounde 1 Sep, TASS--According to reports from Bangui, the army took power in the Central African Republic in the early hours today. President David Dacko and the members of the government have resigned their powers. This was announced on national radio by the chief of general staff of the armed forces, General Andre Kolingba. He said that the army secured the resignation of President Dacko in connection with a tense political situation that had existed in the country in the past six months.

The constitution was suspended and political parties outlawed. The streets of the capital are patrolled by troops. Telephone and telex communication with the outside world was broken off in the duration of hours. [as received]

David Dacko had come to power in September 1979 following a coup carried out with the assistance of French paratroopers who are permanently stationed at military bases in the Central African Republic.

Observers note that the rule of President Dacko which was characterised by stagnation in the economy and social life of the country, growing unemployment, undivided sway of foreign monopolies, caused dissatisfaction and anti-government demonstrations.

1,400 French servicemen stationed in the Central African Republic were confined to their barracks, said the minister of national defense of France, Charles Hernu. He said that the coup d'etat in the Central African Republic was a matter which concerned solely the country itself.

AFRICAN CONSUMER DELEGATION TOURS TASHKENT

GF010521 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The representatives of a number of African consumer societies who are currently visiting the Uzbek SSR have familiarized themselves with Tashkent, the capital. The representatives from Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda have visited the [word indistinct] Palace of the Soviet Peoples, the Lenin Museum, the state theater building and the new offices of Tashkent radio. Expressing the views of the guests, (Prao Balagado), the Ugandan representative of consumers societies, said: Tashkent has always been a famous city. It has inspired people toward establishing a socialist community.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM'S 25 AUG SESSION REPORTED

PM020837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 81 p 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session was held in the Kremlin on 25 August under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium discussed and adopted a resolution on soviets' work in stepping up the regime of thrift and making rational use of material resources. It laid down as a paramount task for soviets ensuring the economical and effective use of all types of material resources. Soviets at all levels were asked to take steps to improve radically work on the leadership of their subordinate state organs, enterprises, institutions and organizations in the sphere of saving and making rational use of raw and other materials, fuel, energy, agricultural products and other material resources. Union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums and Councils of Ministers and local soviet ispolkoms were instructed persistently and consistently to implement measures aimed at observance of a strict regime of thrift and at widely introducing intensive economic methods at enterprises, associations, institutions and organizations on their particular territories. It was deemed essential to step up control by soviets and their executive and managerial organs over the production, trading and use of foodstuffs and over the reduction of food raw material expenditure for technical purposes and to perform daily explanatory work among the population aimed at the rational utilization of bread and other foodstuffs.

It was recommended that soviet and soviet ispolkom sessions regularly examine questions connected with the progress of work on the observance of the regime of thrift.

The full text of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution on soviets' work in stepping up the regime of thrift and making rational use of material resources is published in IZVESTIYA [28 August].

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium then examined the question of reaction among foreign countries' representative organs and the world public to the USSR Supreme Soviet "Appeal to the World's Parliaments and Peoples." A report on this question was delivered by V.V. Kuznetsov. He noted that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the "Appeal to the World's Parliaments and Peoples" adopted at the session made a deep impression on the international public and generated widespread response abroad. The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal was presented to the leaders of virtually all foreign parliaments and to many eminent politicians and public figures and was distributed as an official UN document. The text of the appeal was sent by the USSR Parliamentary Group to the Interparliamentary Union leadership and the relevant parliamentary groups of the countries belonging to the union.

The responses from overseas describe the adoption of the appeal as a very important and timely political step taken at a moment of acute struggle to ease the threat of nuclear war and resume international political dialogue on arms limitation questions. Special note is made of the reasoned and considered nature of L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet session and his outstanding personal contribution to the preparation and adoption of the appeal.

The appeal met with full support in the socialist community countries. The statements adopted by these countries' supreme organs of power describe it as a very important political document and a convincing new confirmation of the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy.

Reaction to the appeal in NATO countries is varied. The officials of a number of these countries, in particular the United States, and a considerable section of the bourgeois press are trying to hush up the new Soviet peace initiative or belittle its significance.

At the same time parliamentary circles in many West European countries welcomed the appeal with understanding and view it as a document which contains a constructive approach to the problem of arms limitation.

The USSR Supreme Soviet document met with an active and favorable response in the majority of nonaligned and neutral states. Broad strata of the peace-loving public of all continents are coming out in its support. This was stated at the session by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium members V.V Nikolayeva-Tereshkova and Ye.K. Fedorov.

In a resolution adopted on this question the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium noted that the responses received to the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal attest that the appeal's adoption and broad dissemination are helping to advance the 26th CPSU Congress peace initiatives and to bolster efforts to preserve and intensify detente and curb the arms race. The Presidium recommended that the USSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions, deputies, and the USSR Parliamentary Group committee continue to explain actively to foreign parliamentarians the USSR Supreme Soviet's proposals as formulated in the "Appeal to the World's Parliaments and Peoples" and to promote their implementation by every means.

The session examined the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the GDR. The delegation leader, CPSU Central Committee Secretary I.V. Kapitonov, delivered a report on this matter. A resolution adopted approved the delegation's activity and noted the need for the further intensification of ties and the expansion of exchanges of experience between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the GDR Volkskammer, their organs and deputies.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium went on to examine the question of the state of work on increasing the production and improving the quality of housework aids for women, in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. R.F. Dementyeva delivered a report at the session on behalf of the women's work and life and the maternity and child development commissions. She noted that the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on questions of increasing the production and improving the quality of industrial consumer goods in 1981-85, adopted in accordance with these decisions, were a new manifestation of the party's unvarying concern for women and for maternity and child development. The further development of consumer services and public catering and their increased volume of services help to reduce housework.

At the same time there are still considerable reserves in the housework sphere for freeing time for women's harmonious development and more active participation in production and social life and for educating children within the family. Substantial blunders are made in planning consumer goods production and in design work for consumer goods production. The range of housework aids has undergone little renovation in recent years. A number of ministries, associations and enterprises are failing to pay proper attention to consumer goods production.

I.I. Pudkov, minister of machine building for the light and food industries and household appliances, who spoke at the session, described the measures which the ministry is taking to increase the production of women's housework aids.

In the resolution it adopted the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium pointed to the need for soviets and their executive and managerial organs to make fuller use of the powers granted them for exercising effective influence over the formation of consumer goods production plans by enterprises under different departmental jurisdictions with a view to increasing production volumes and improving the quality of housework aids. The soviets must ensure improved production coordination by making comprehensive use of local reserves and potential and must pay constant attention to the examination of citizens' criticisms and suggestions on questions connected with shortcomings in the work of trade and consumer services enterprises. Appropriate instructions were issued to ministries, state committees and departments of the USSR and union republic Councils of Ministers.

The Presidium session examined other questions of state life.

Taking part in the discussion of the questions on the agenda were T.Ya. Kiselev and Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairmen M.A. Yasnov, I.Ye. Polyakov, P.G. Gilashvili and I.P. Kalin; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium members V.I. Konotop and R.M. Musin; S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; V.A. Abolentsev, USSR deputy general prosecutor; and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

AUCCTU CONFERENCE DISCUSSES FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS

PM011543 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Aug 81 p 2

[Unattributed Report: "Conference in the AUCCTU"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries and chiefs of organizational and instructional sections of trade union central committees and councils was held in the AUCCTU yesterday. The participants discussed questions of preparing for and holding reports and elections in trade union organs. A report on this question was delivered by V.P. Provotorov, secretary of the AUCCTU.

It was noted at the conference that in the course of preparing for and holding the reports and elections attention must be focused mainly on further increasing the role and responsibility of trade union organizations in fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions and the tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the CPSU Central Committee report to the party congress. The forthcoming report and election campaign must help to strengthen the trade union organizations and develop their initiative and responsibility in resolving production, social and cultural tasks and in improving the organization of socialist competition.

It was stressed in the conference participants' speeches that the trade unions should utilize their rights more fully and persistently in monitoring the fulfillment of commitments under collective contracts and the improvement of the production, housing and everyday conditions for workers, kolkhoz members and employees and display more concern for educating working people in the spirit of communist consciousness and responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

Taking part in the conference was V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU.

OSYCHKIN REPORTS ON HARVESTING, FIELDWORK

PM011240 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Aug 81 p 1

[N.Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Decisive Days of the Harvest"]

[Excerpt] By the start of the last 5-day period of August grain had been cut on an area of 51.4 million hectares in the Russian Federation--71 percent of the total sown area. Some 46.5 million hectares had been threshed.

This summer's difficult conditions require a skillful combination of harvesting methods, efficient deployment of equipment and the complete prevention of losses. Meantime work is being allowed to lag in a number of places. Hundreds of thousands of hectares have still to be threshed in Smolenskaya, Pskovskaya and Permskaya Oblasts. Farms in Omskaya Oblast, which have windrowed more than a half of the total sown area, have allowed a marked interval to occur between harvesting and threshing. Work must be stepped up in the fields, grain must not be allowed to accumulate on threshing floors and continuity must be maintained in dispatching it to elevators and farms must strive to ensure that state plans and targets are fulfilled.

Grain occupies almost 25 million hectares in Kazakhstan. Some 12.2 million hectares have been cut to date there, two-thirds of which have been threshed. The republic's machine operators have moved 64,000 combines and 60,000 reapers into the cropland. Some 200,000 hectares a day are being harvested in Kustanayskaya Oblast and more than 100,000 hectares a day are being harvested in Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts. Many collectives have set themselves the target of completing the harvest within 18-20 days. The high output is being achieved thanks to using equipment in large groups and using the combitrailer [kombitreylernyy] and batch methods of grain transportation.

Harvesting continues in other union republics. It is important to ensure that the task of fulfilling state plans and targets is everywhere regarded with the utmost sense of responsibility. Farms which have produced large harvests must seek out opportunities for overfulfilling their pledges and making an additional contribution to the country's grain resources. Harvesting must be completed as soon as possible and millet and buckwheat procurements must be increased.

This year grain and fodder reserves can be swelled considerably by means of corn. The important thing is not to be late in harvesting it and to ensure that none of the crop is lost. More and more areas are starting to gather the dry cobs. Many farms in north Osetiya where corn is grown using industrial techniques, are producing yields of 50-60 quintals of grain per hectare and as much as 100 quintals per hectare on irrigated land. Fuller use must be made of material and technical potential in cutting and ensiling corn. Farms in Voronezhskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts, where the busy period is just beginning on the sugar beet plantations, have completed this work on just half of the sown area to date.

Farms in Central Asia and Azerbaijan have completed mass mutual verification procedures to determine their readiness for the coming cotton harvest and 695,000 hectares of fiber flax have already been pulled in the country. The North-West and Volga-Vyatka Regions are behind in this work. The threshing of perennial seed grasses is proceeding more rapidly than last year but it must be accelerated in order to ensure that high-quality seed is harvested.

The hot, dry summer has damaged the potato crop in a number of places. This all makes it imperative to adopt a more responsible approach to harvesting the whole crop, creating a full stock of seed tubers on each farm and carefully storing them. Some 90,000 hectares of potatoes have been harvested to date. More than 560,000 tons of potatoes have been sold to the state.

Some 4.9 million tons of vegetables have been purchased from farms. The influx of tomatoes, sweet peppers, onions and garlic from the major vegetable-growing regions--Azerbaijan, Moldavia and the lower Volga Region--is increasing. But again and again the question arises of serious shortcomings in transporting produce and protecting it from losses and spoilage. Procurement, transport and trade organizations must put a stop to losses of vegetables, melons, watermelons and other fruit and supply them to customers in prime condition.

There is not a day to lose on operations connected with creating the foundation of next year's harvest. Some 8.7 million hectares have been sown to winter crops--more than by this time last year. Farms in the Udmurtskaya and Mariyskaya ASSR's and in Permskaya, Orenburgskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts have finished sowing an expanded area. Yet kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bryanskaya Oblast, where the optimal period will soon be over, have sown only one-fourth of the allotted growing area. In Kuybyshevskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts only 13 percent of the sown area has had an application of fertilizer when being sown. This is a gross violation of good field management.

Fall plowing must be decisively accelerated. This operation has been completed over an area of just 15.3 million hectares in the country to date. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Saratovskaya Oblast have allowed a particularly large lag to occure, with just 667,000 out of 4.4 million hectares prepared for the sowing of spring crops. It is important that all farms organize the round-the-clock operation of high-power tractors and better fertilize the soil in order to ensure that every hectare of next year's harvest produces a high yield.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1301, -1302 ANNOUNCED

Cosmos-1301 27 Aug

LD280707 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow 28 Aug, TASS--The Soviet Union launched on Thursday the Cosmos-1301 artificial satellite of the earth. It carries scientific equipment intended for continued studies of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the USSR's national economy and international cooperation.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution--89.4 minutes, maximum distance from the earth--300 kilometres, minimum distance--224 kilometres, inclination of orbit--82.3 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1302 28 Aug

LD290834 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Aug,TASS--The USSR launched on Friday another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1302. It has on board scientific equipment meant for the continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution 100.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface 824 kilometers, the minimum distance 783 kilometers, inclination of the orbit 74 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

GEOPHYSICAL VERTICAL-9 MISSILE LAUNCHED 28 AUG

LD281552 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow,28 Aug,TASS--Under the programme of cooperation of the socialist countries in the study and peaceful uses of outer space, at 6 hours 40 minutes Moscow time on August 28 a geophysical missile Vertical-9 was launched from the middle latitudes of the European part of the USSR to an altitude of 500 kilometers.

The missile Vertical-9 is intended for continuation of the studies of short-wave solar irradiation. Scientific equipment developed by the specialists of Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia was located in the special astrophysical sound probe.

At a height of 100 kilometers in the ascending section of the trajectory, the sound probe was separated from the missile, precisely oriented with reference to the sun, and its scientific equipment was switched on. At the descending section of the trajectory, at an altitude of 95 kilometers, a recoverable container separated from the astrophysical sound probe containing scientific equipment and landed with the help of a parachute system.

Sepcialists from the countries participating in the experiment took part in preparing the scientific equipment for launching at the cosmodrome. The scientific organizations of Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia are processing the information obtained.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC POWER STATION--Construction of the country's largest atomic power and heating station has begun not far from Odessa. The site is being prepared, a railway line laid, a deep-water quay on the Dnestr River constructed and houses for construction workshops, built. The station will supply power and hot water to residential districts and enterprises of the city. It will also feed power into the state grid. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 28 Aug 81 LD]